

THE  
STANDARD ATLAS  
OF  
WAYNE COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN,  
1888.



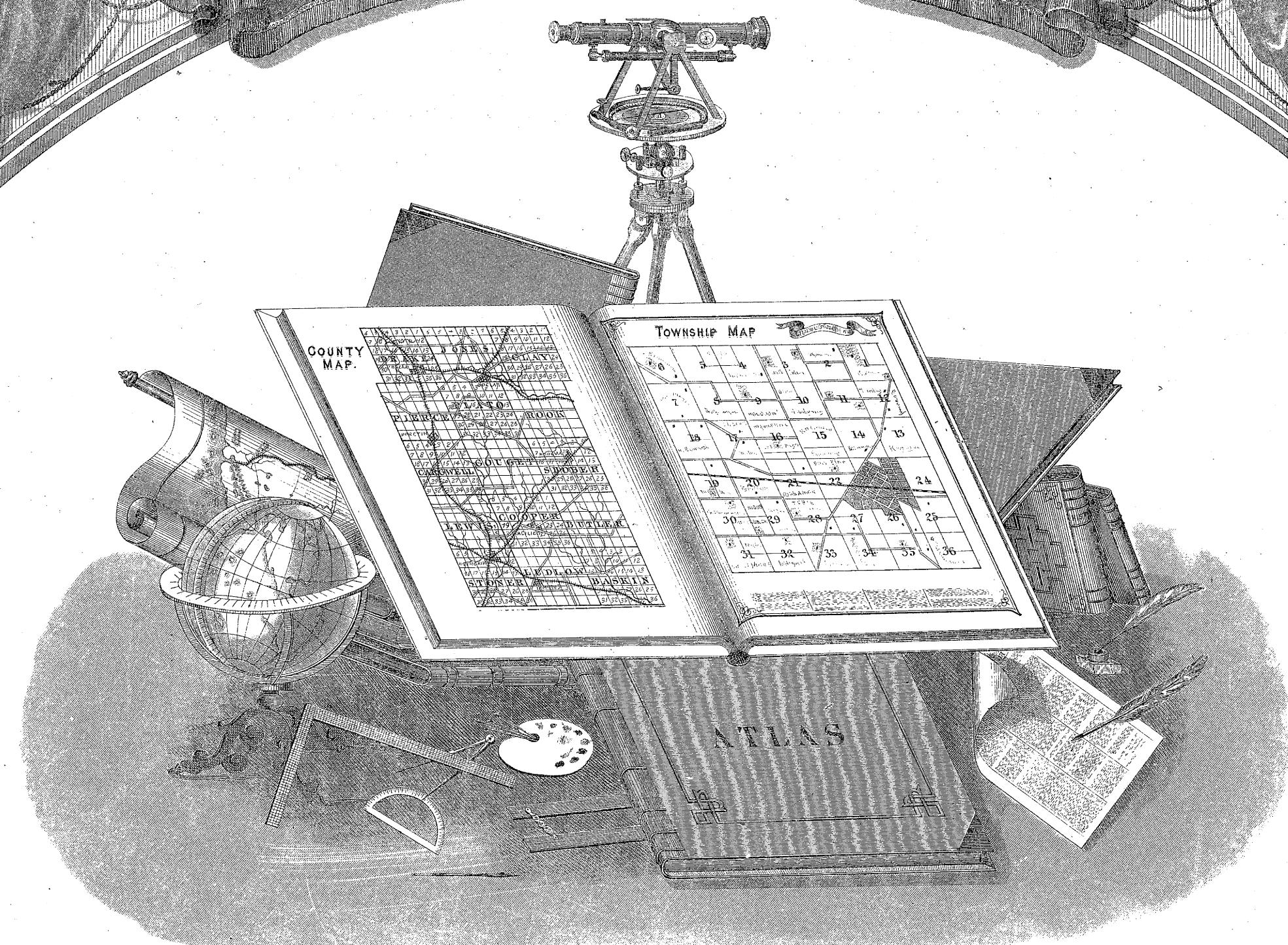








# ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS



OF THE COUNTY OF

# WAYNE

MICHIGAN

HOBELDEN & CO.

LAKESIDE BUILDING CHICAGO ILLS.



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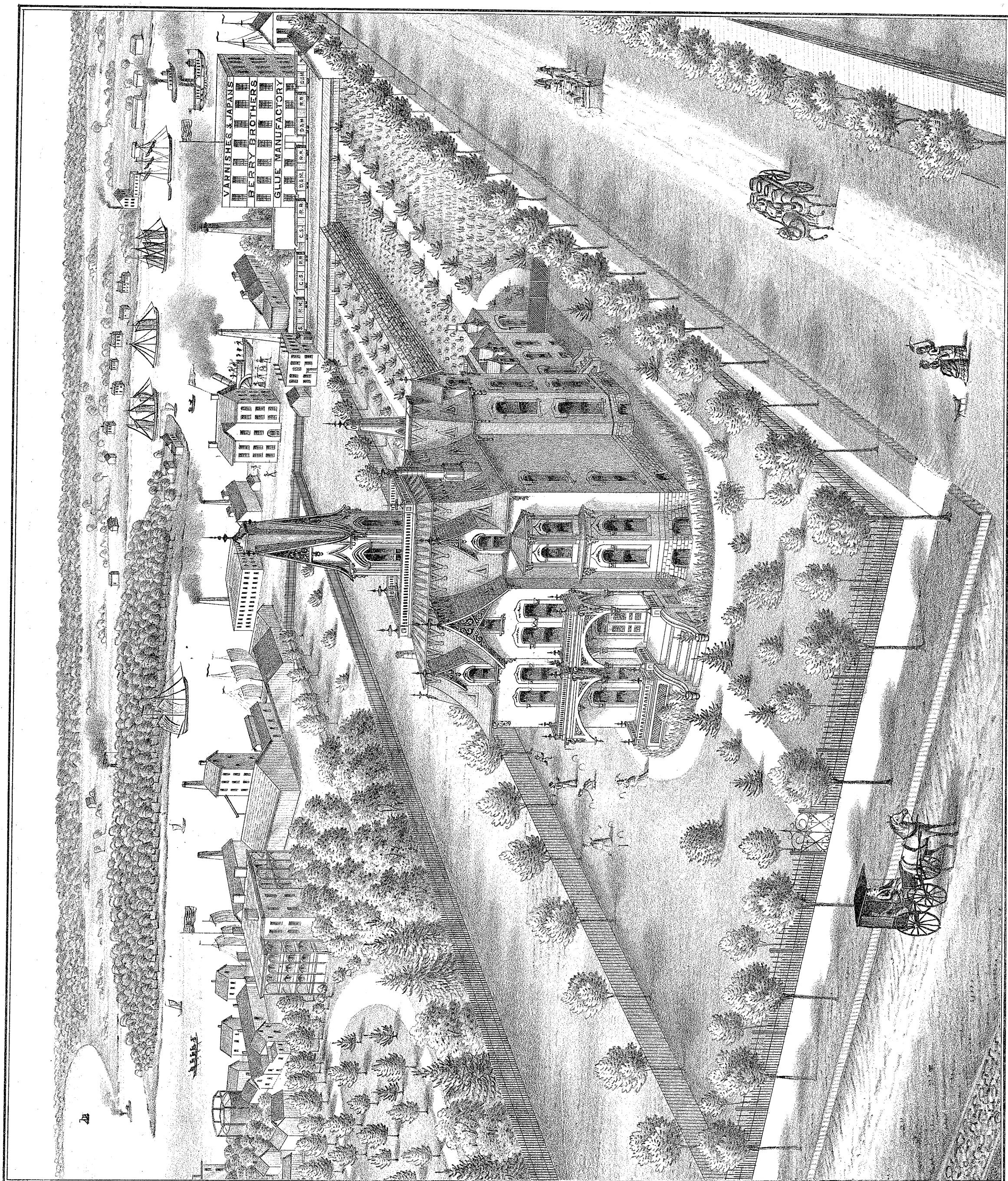


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# MAP OF WAYNE COUNTY.

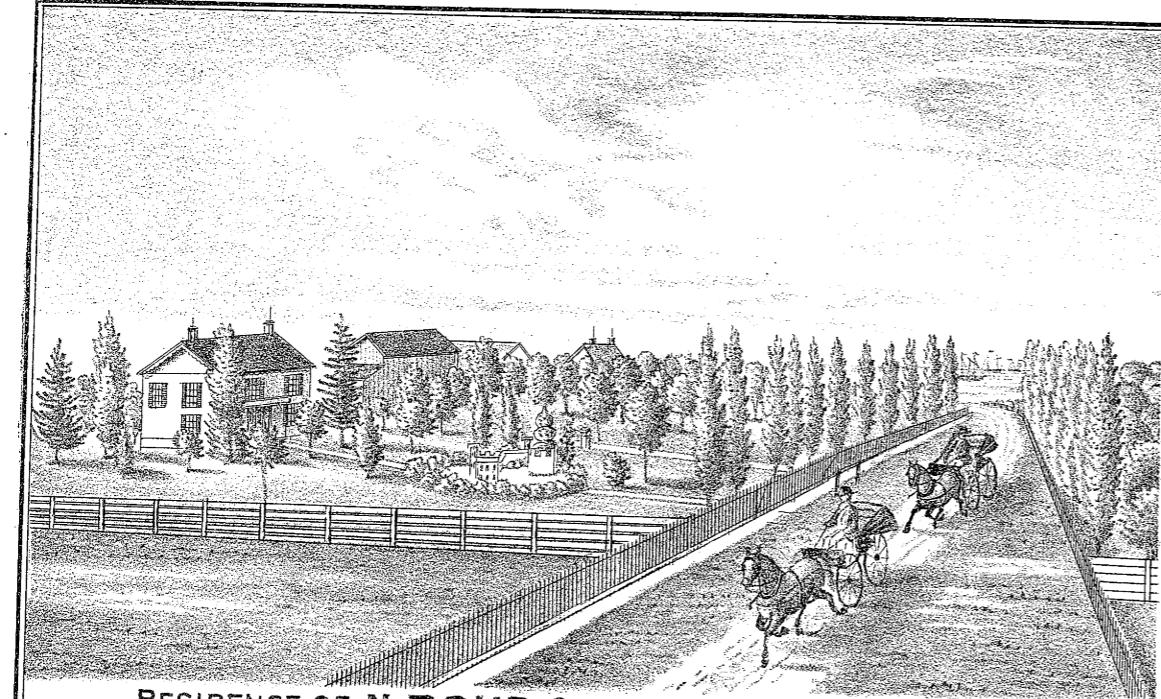




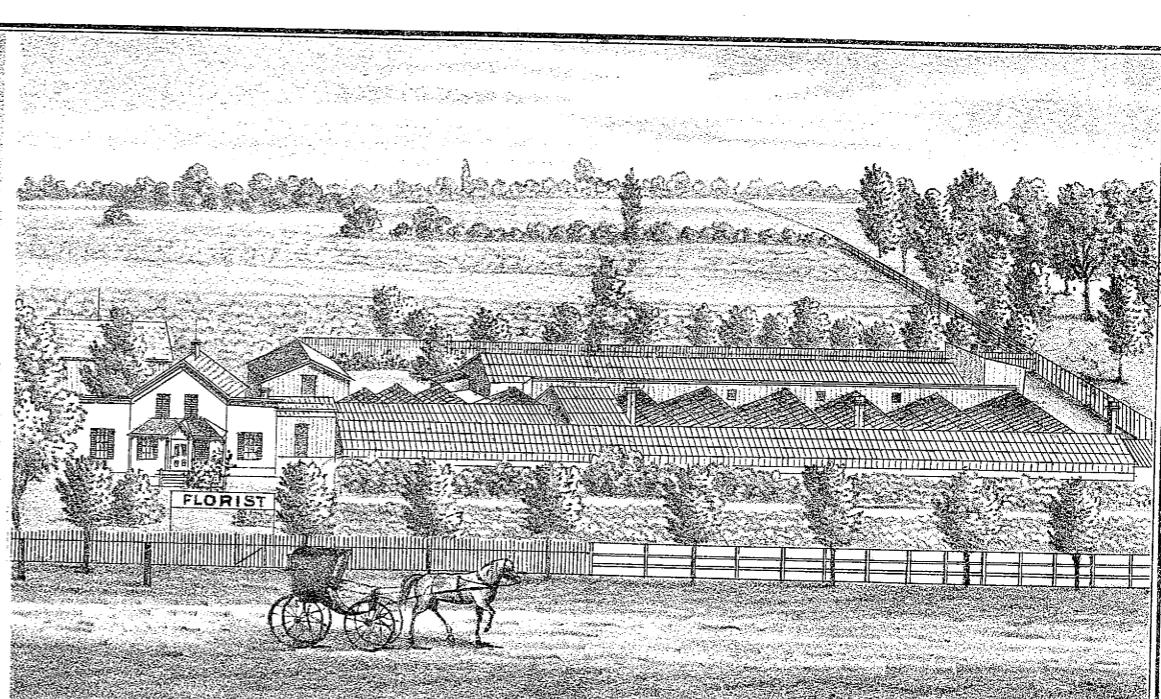
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS BERRY ESQ., JEFFERSON, AVE., DETROIT MICH.

# GROSS POINT

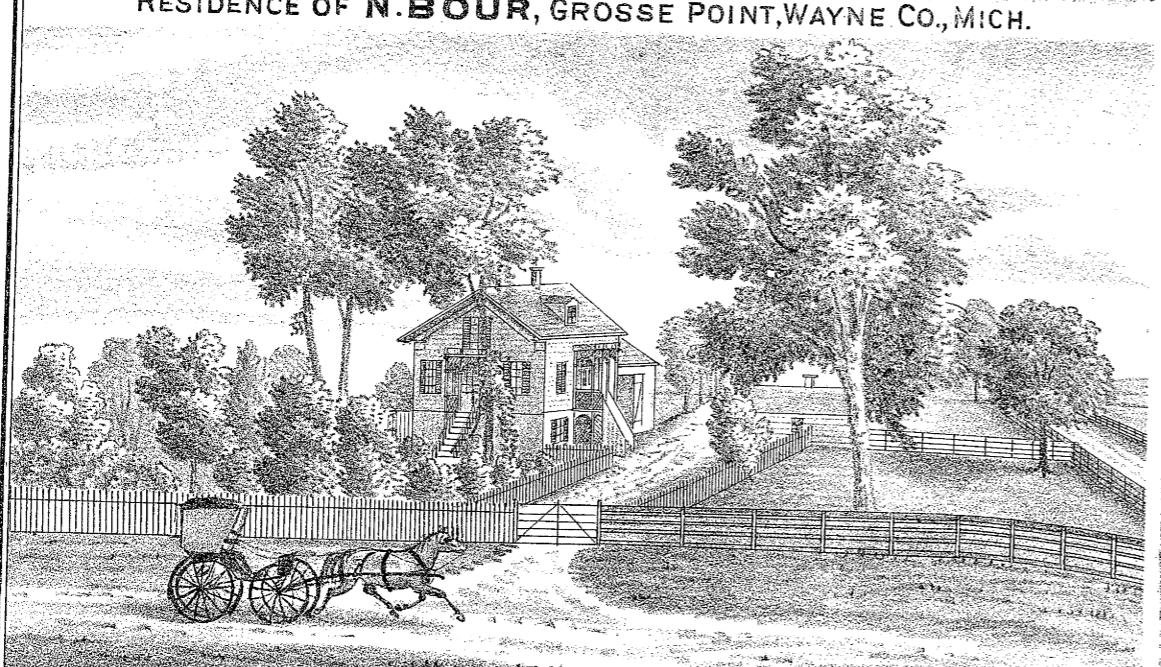
This is a detailed historical map of the Gross Pointe area in Michigan. The map is oriented with the top right corner pointing towards the Detroit River. The terrain is depicted with contour lines, and the map is divided into a grid of property lots. Numerous names of individual property owners are handwritten in cursive across the map. In the top right corner, there is a decorative title block with the text 'GROSS POINTE TOWNSHIP' in a stylized font, surrounded by a decorative border. The map also shows the location of 'CONNELL CREEK' and 'DETROIT RIVER'.



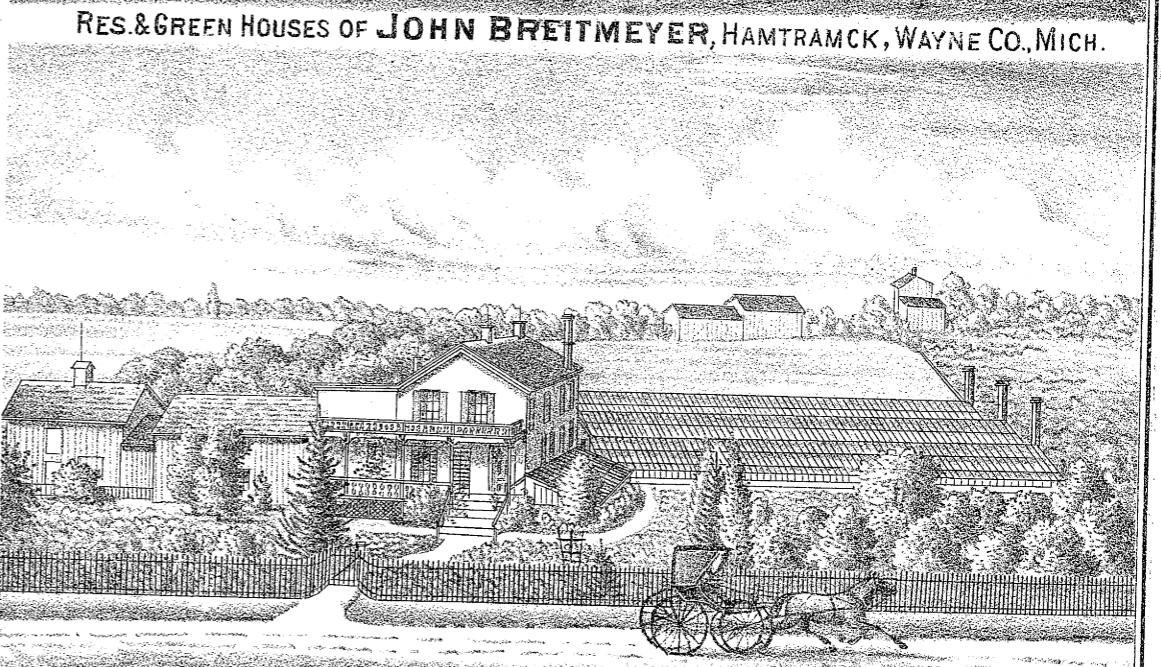
RESIDENCE OF N. BOUR, GROSSE POINT, WAYNE CO., MICH.



RES. & GREEN HOUSES OF JOHN BREITMEYER, HAMTRAMCK, WAYNE CO., MICH.



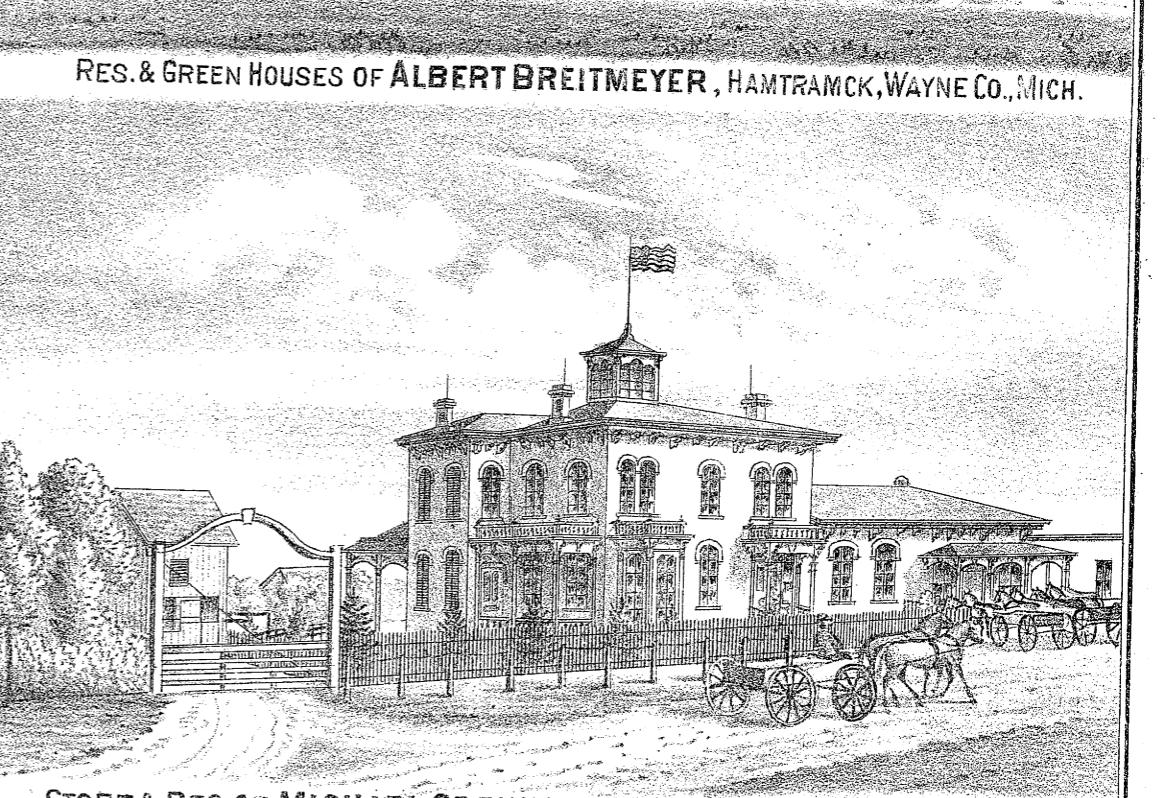
RES. OF AUGUST MYLIUS, COR. MACK & M'ELLIOT AVE'S, DETROIT, MICH.



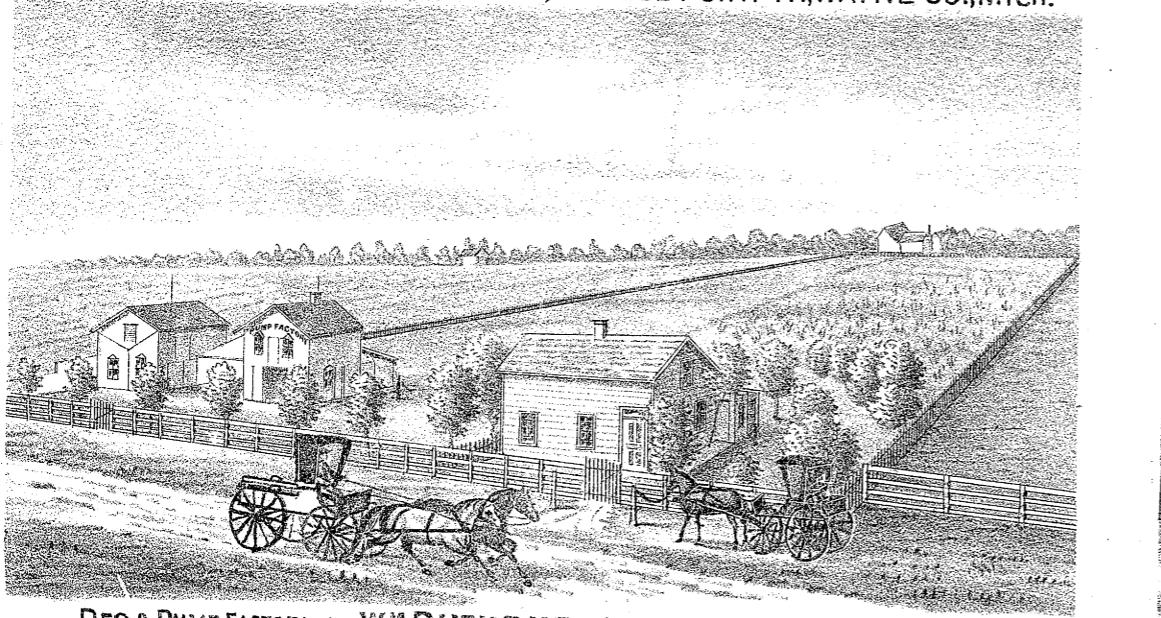
RES. & GREEN HOUSES OF ALBERT BREITMEYER, HAMTRAMCK, WAYNE CO., MICH.



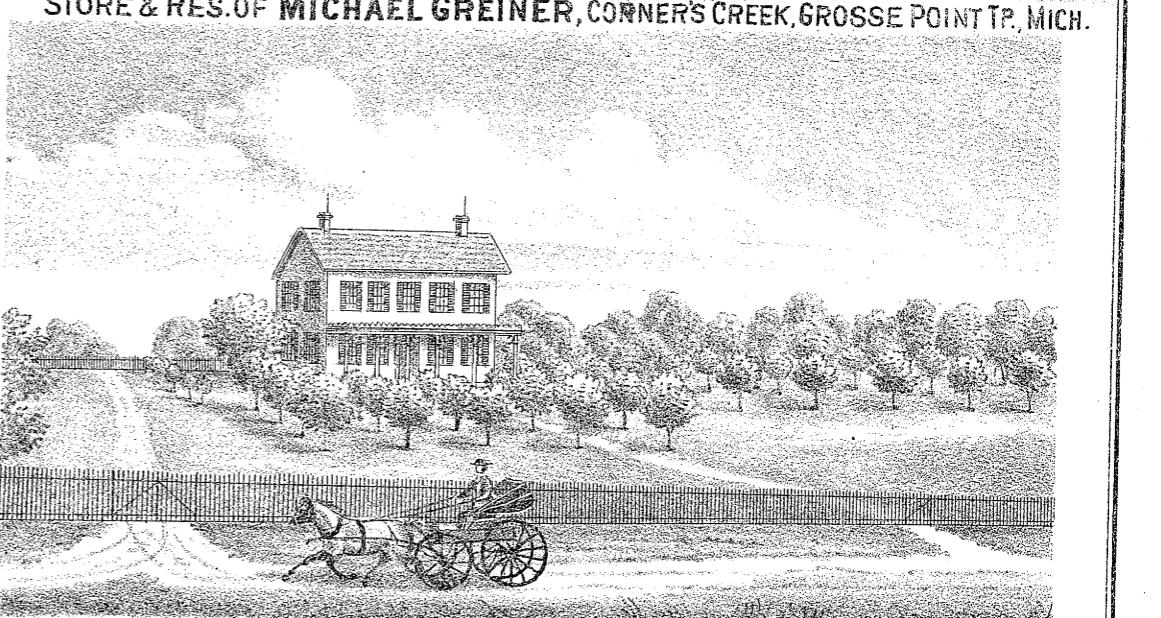
RES. OF GEO. SUNDERLAND, GROSSE POINT TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



STORE & RES. OF MICHAEL GREINER, CORNER'S CREEK, GROSSE POINT TP., MICH.



RES. & PUMP FACTORY OF WM RUTHRUFF, GREENFIELD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



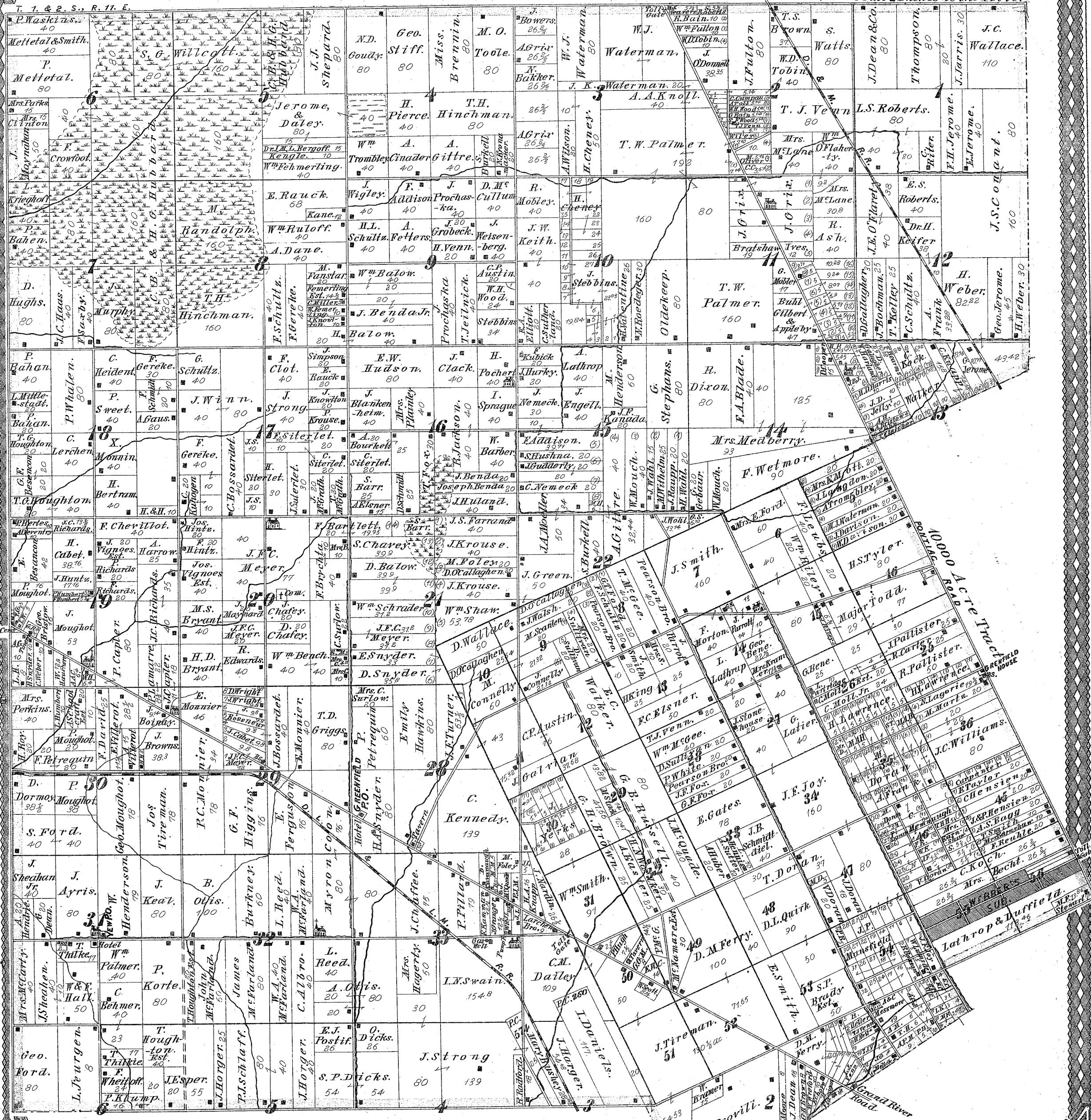
RESIDENCE OF RUFUS M. KERBY, GROSSE POINT, WAYNE CO., MICH.

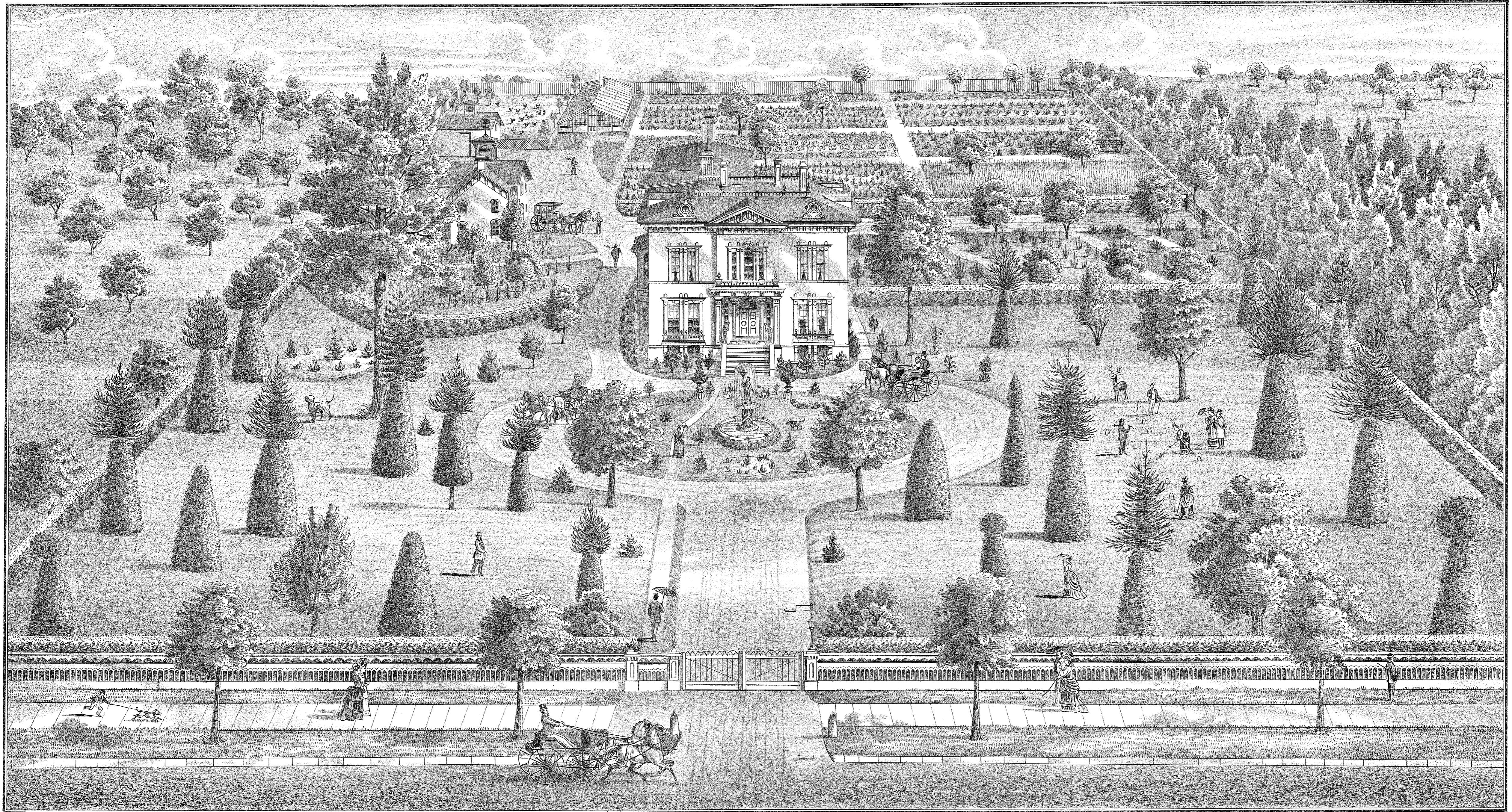
# GREENFIELD

# TOWNSHIP

MAP OF

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

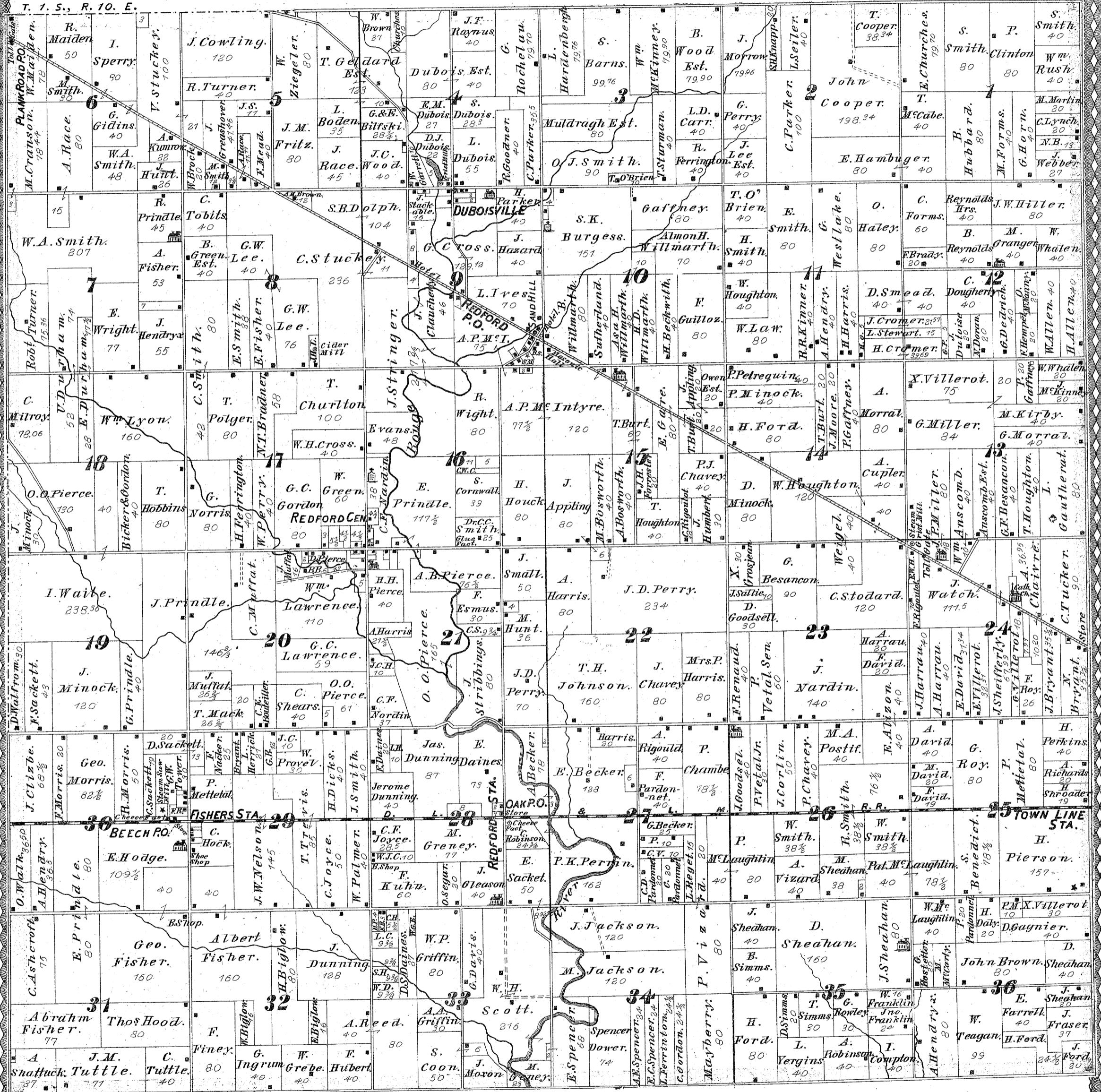




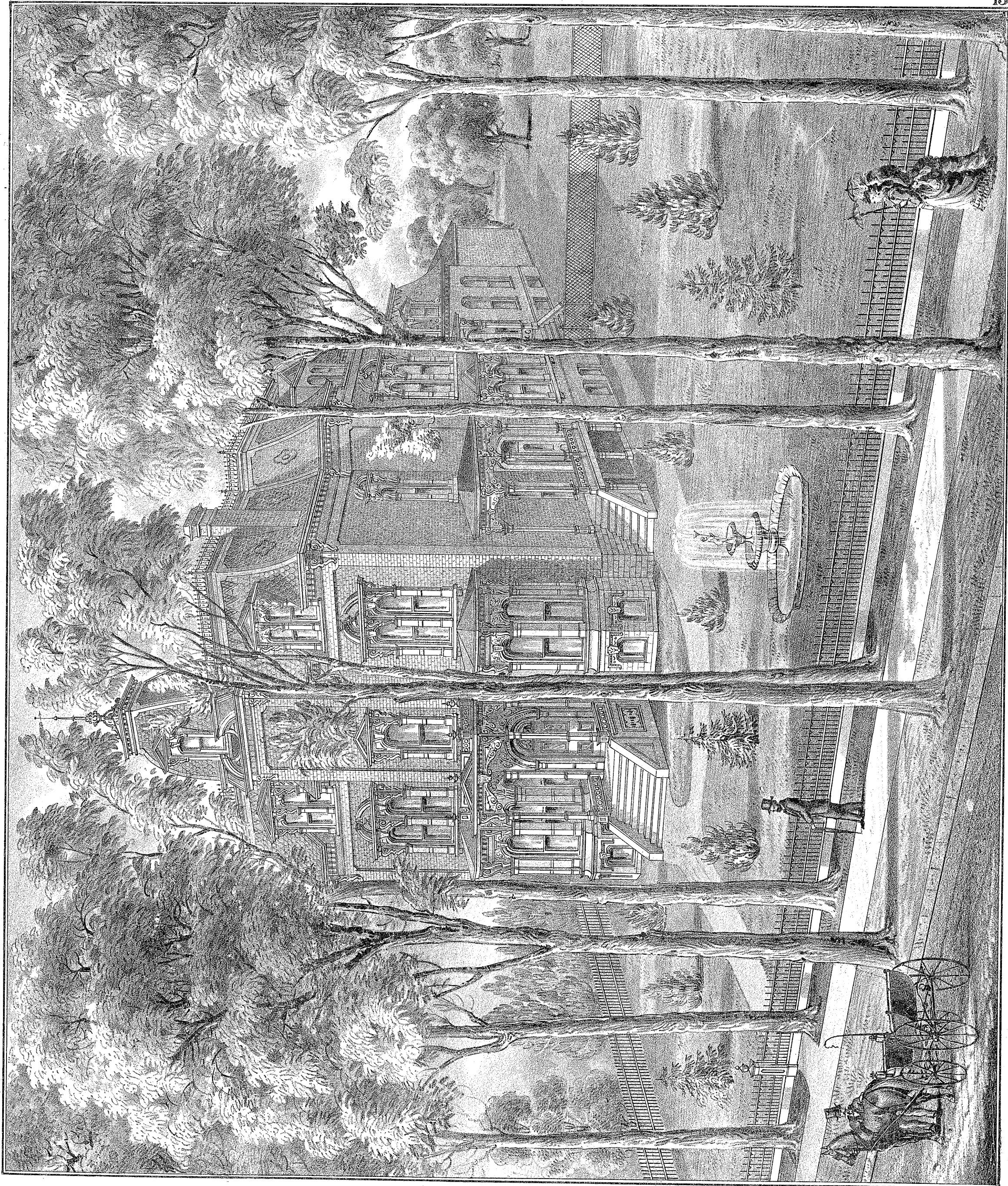


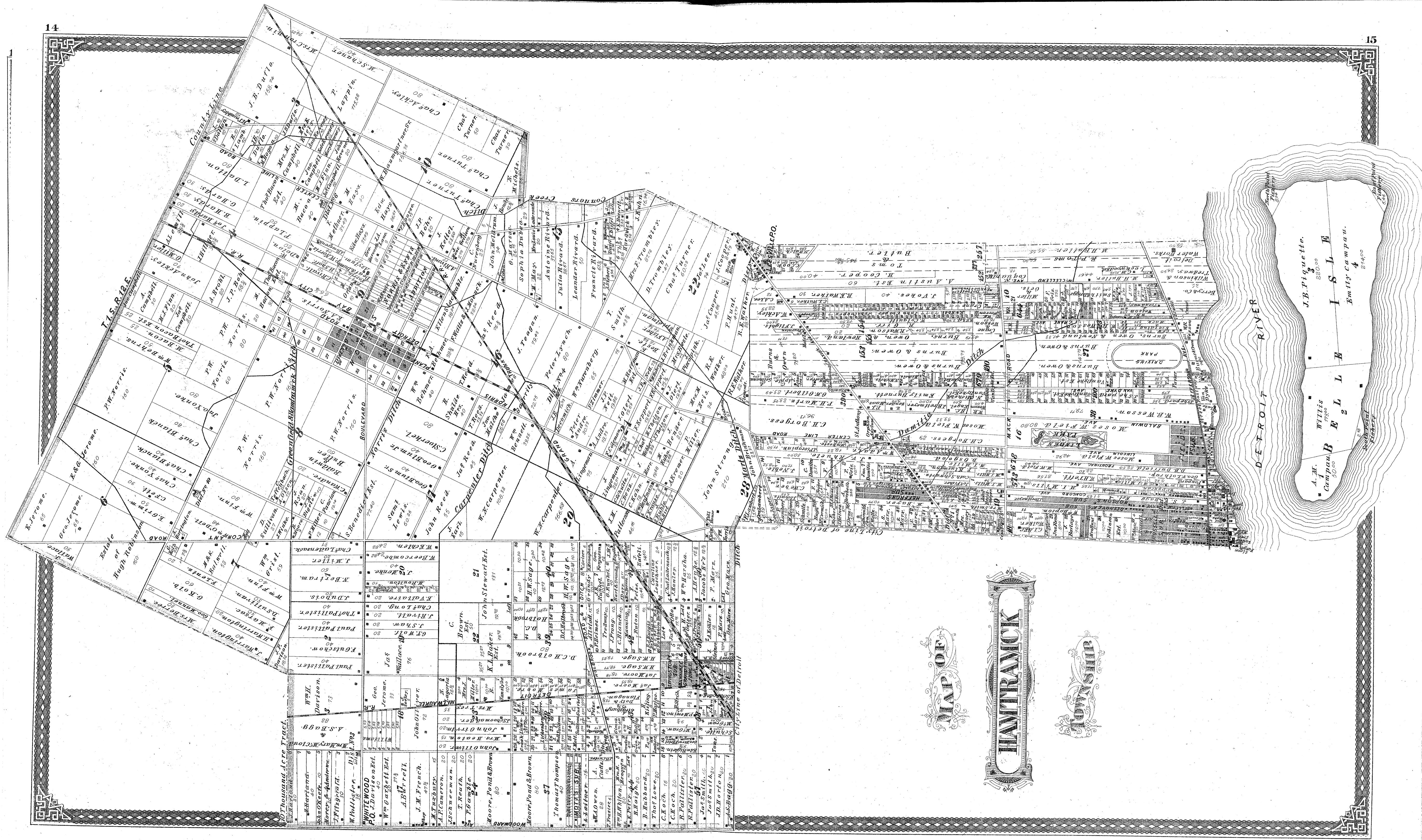
# MAP OF REDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

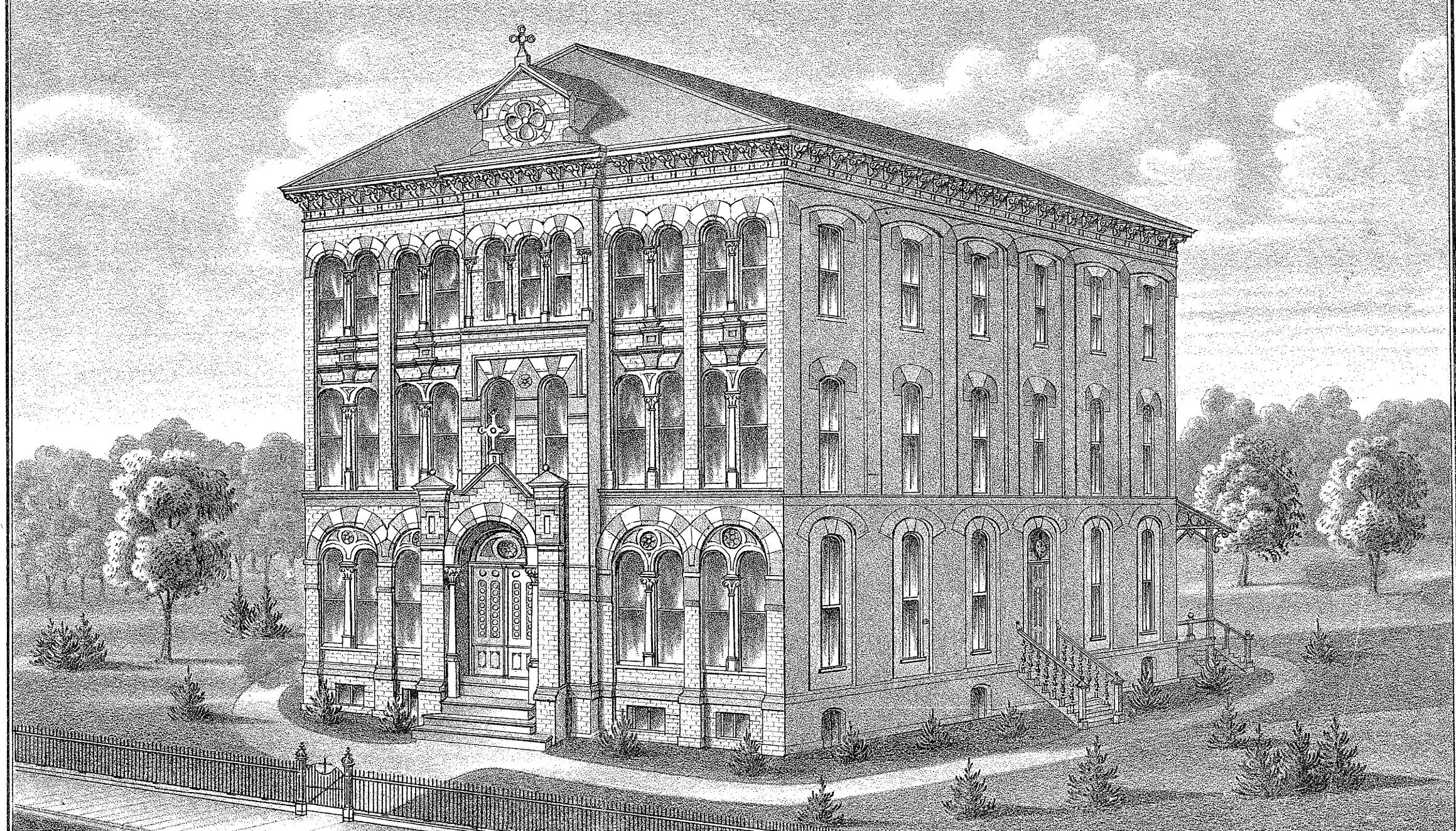
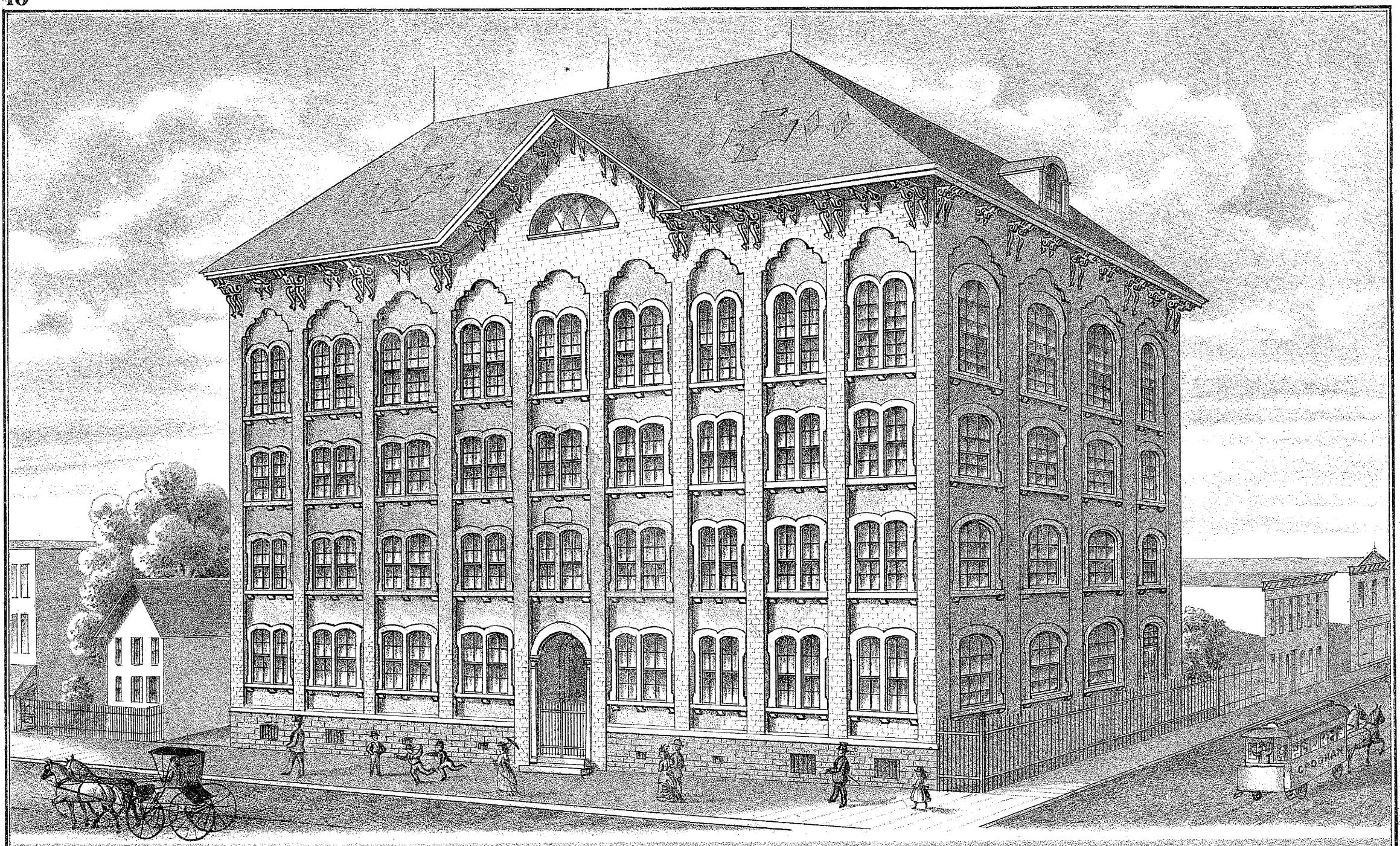


RESIDENCE OF CLEMENT LAFFERTY ESQ., FORT ST., WEST DETROIT, MICH.







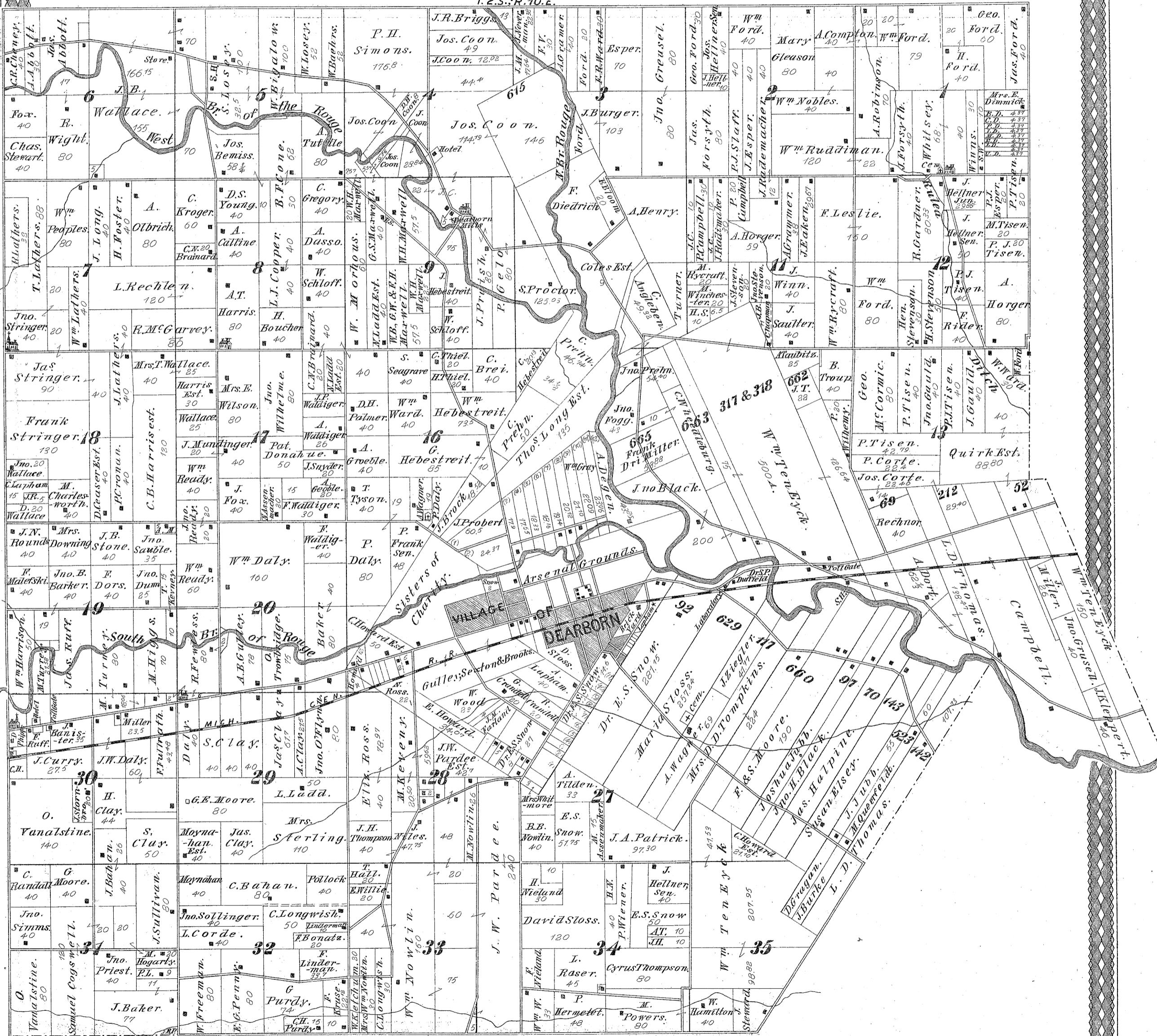


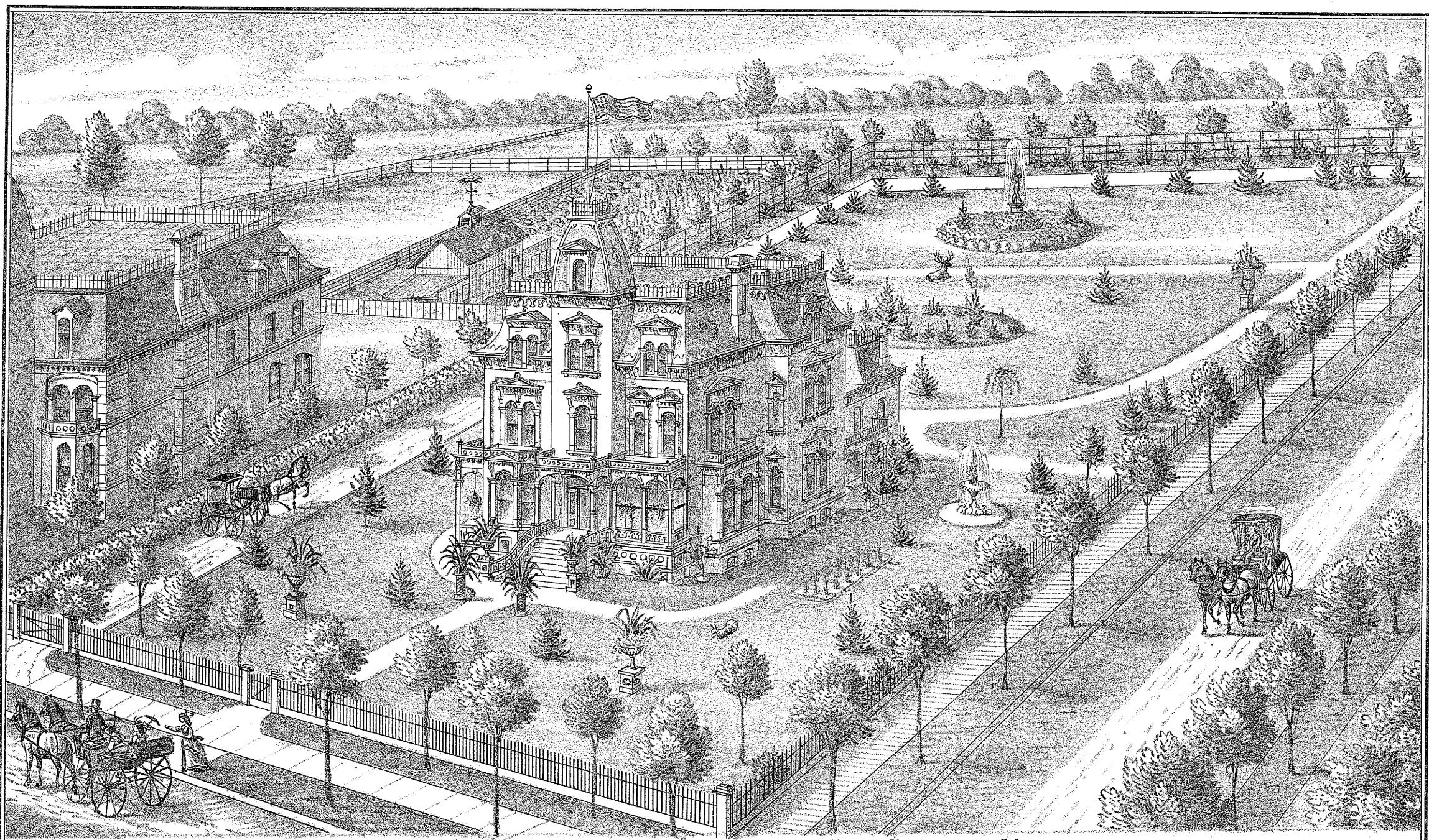
ST MARY'S SCHOOL & PRIEST'S HOUSE, CROGHAN ST., DETROIT, MICH.



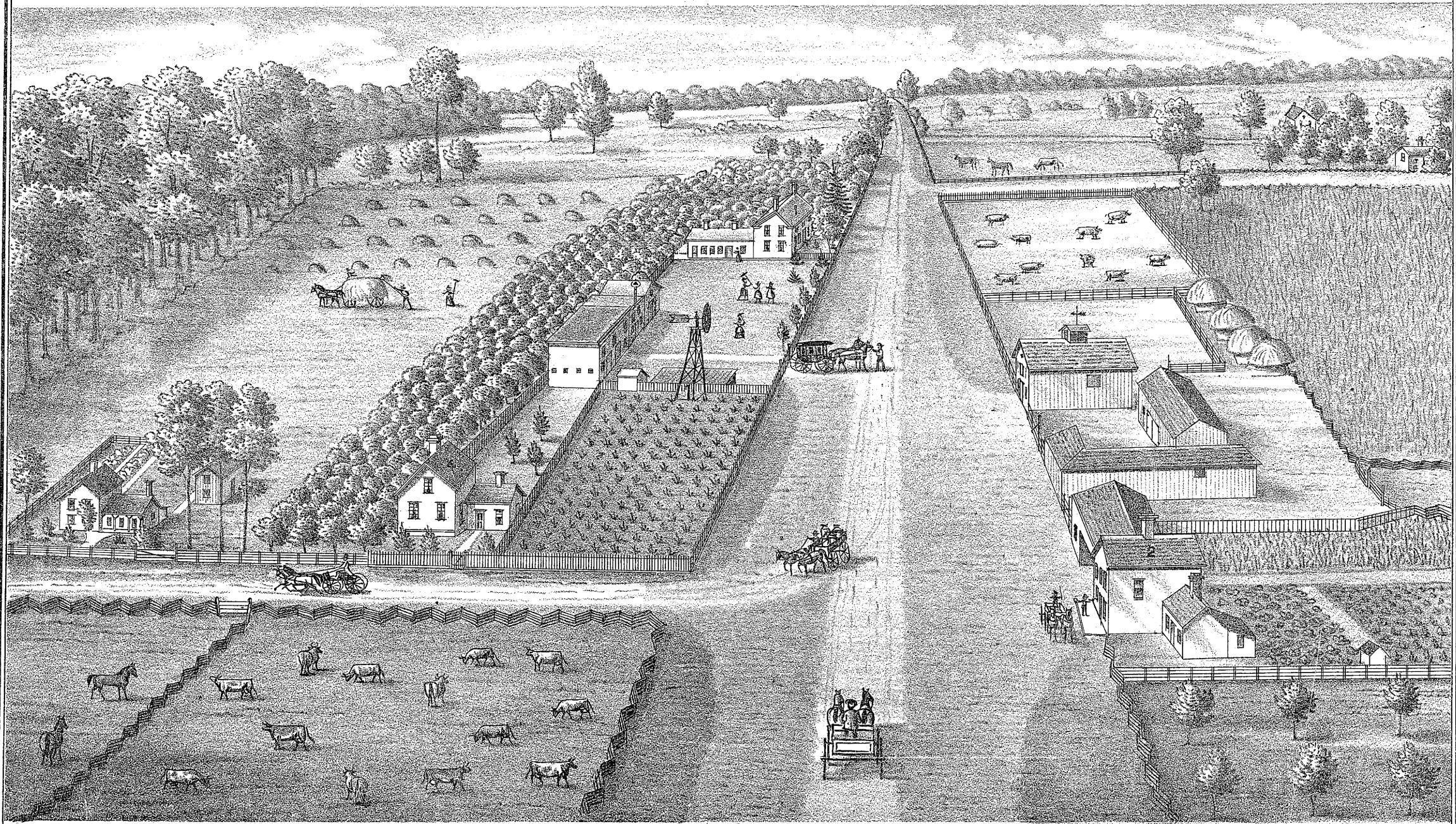
# MAP OF DEARBORN TOWNSHIP

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RESIDENCE OF C.R. MABLEY, WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



WALLACEVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICH.

I, FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. WALLACE, 2, POST OFFICE & GROCERY STORE, 3, RESIDENCE OF J.A. WALLACE, 4, TENANT HOUSE.

# MAP OF TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

# RAWSONVILLE

# T R E N T O N

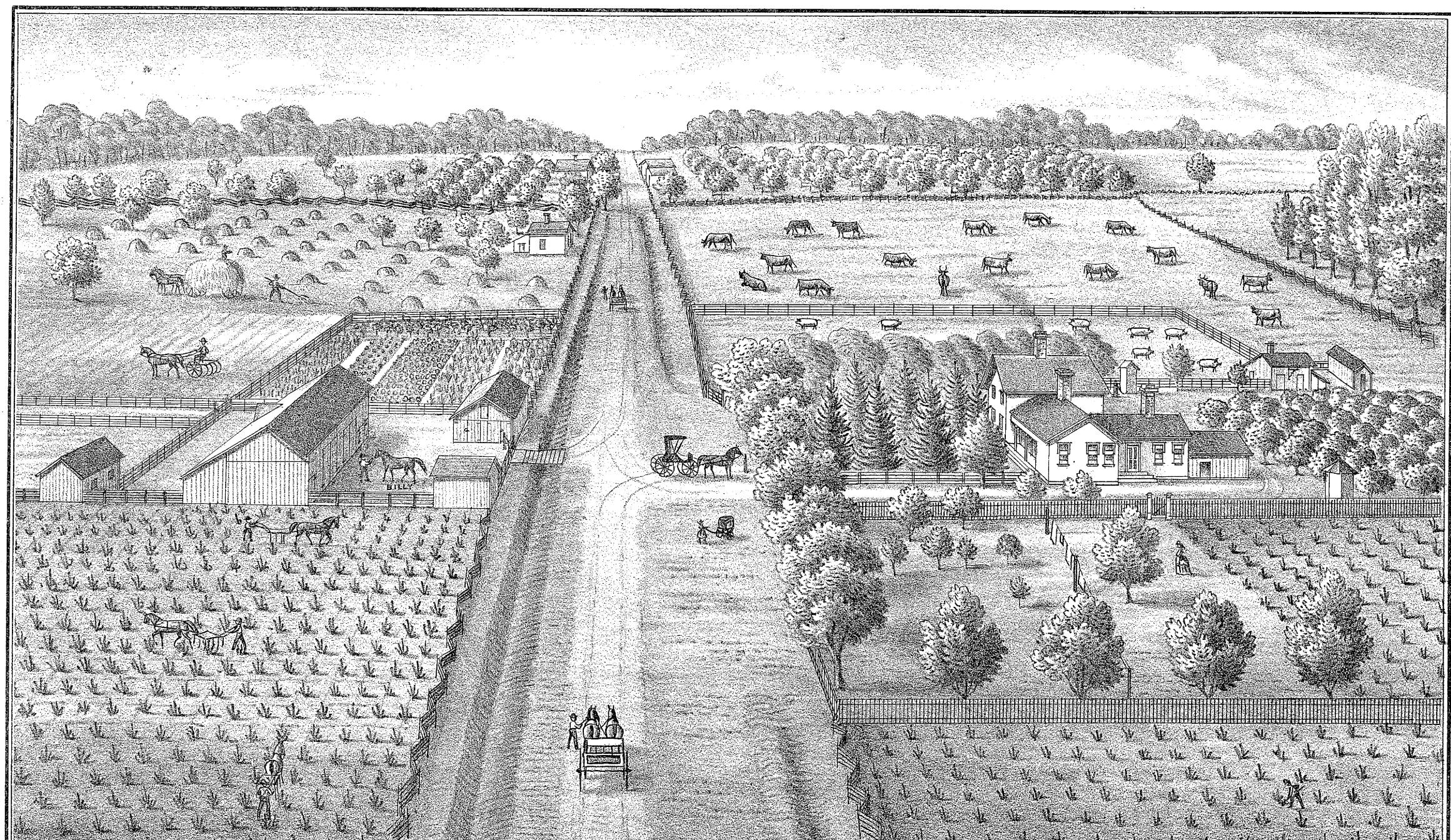
*Scale 800 Feet to 1 Inch.*

# TRENTON

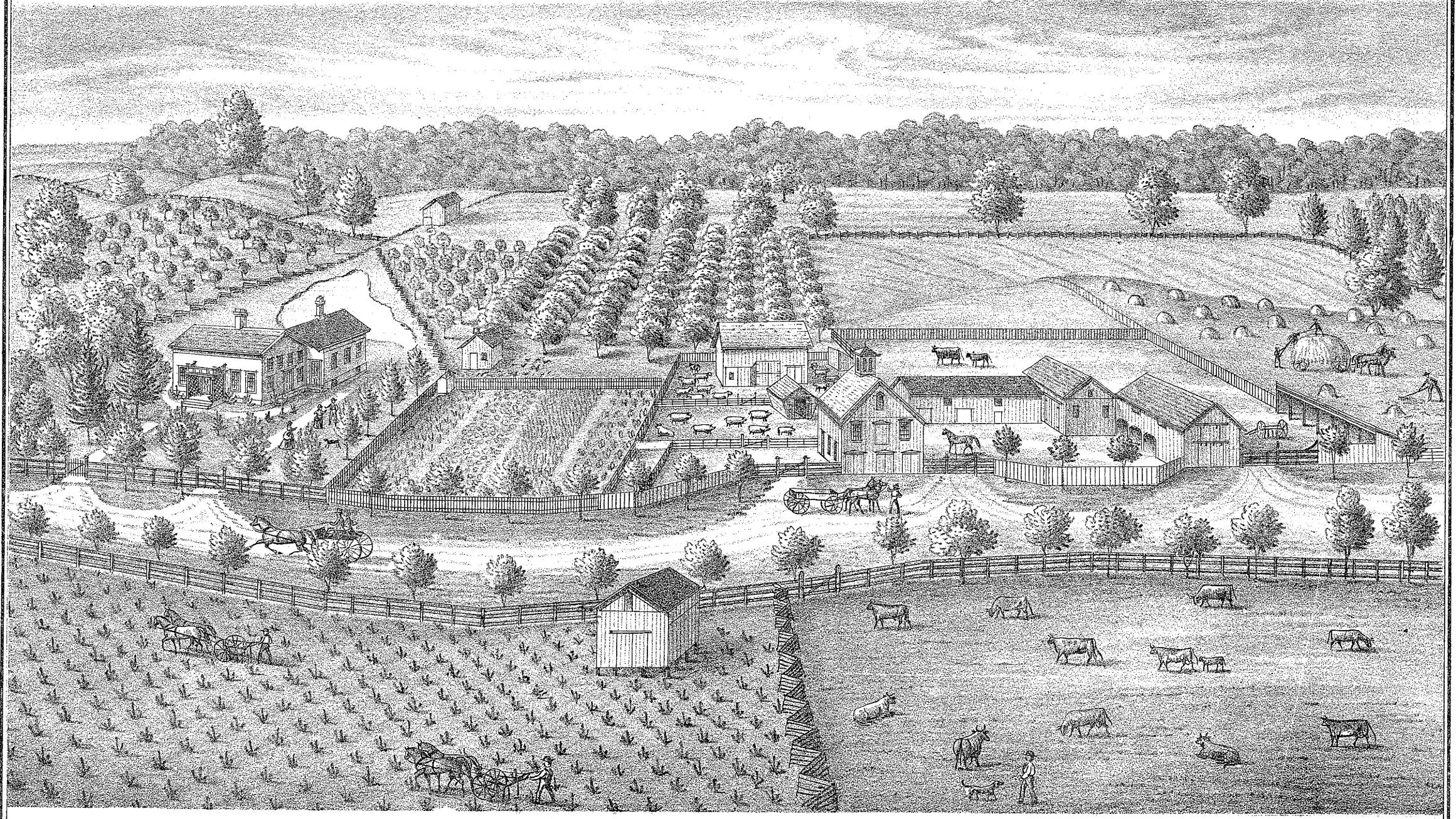
Scale 800 Feet to 1 Inch

Map of Trenton, New Jersey, showing street names and landmarks. The map includes labels for 'L. S. & M. S. R. R.', 'CANADA SOUTHERN R. R.', 'Depot', '1st South Add.', 'Ship Yard', 'Detroit River', and '1st South Add.'. Numerous street names are listed along the right side, such as Harrison St., Atwood St., Cherry St., Elm St., Washington St., Joseph Avey St., Pine St., Maple St., and Walnut St. The map also features a grid of buildings and several large, empty rectangular areas representing undeveloped land or parks.

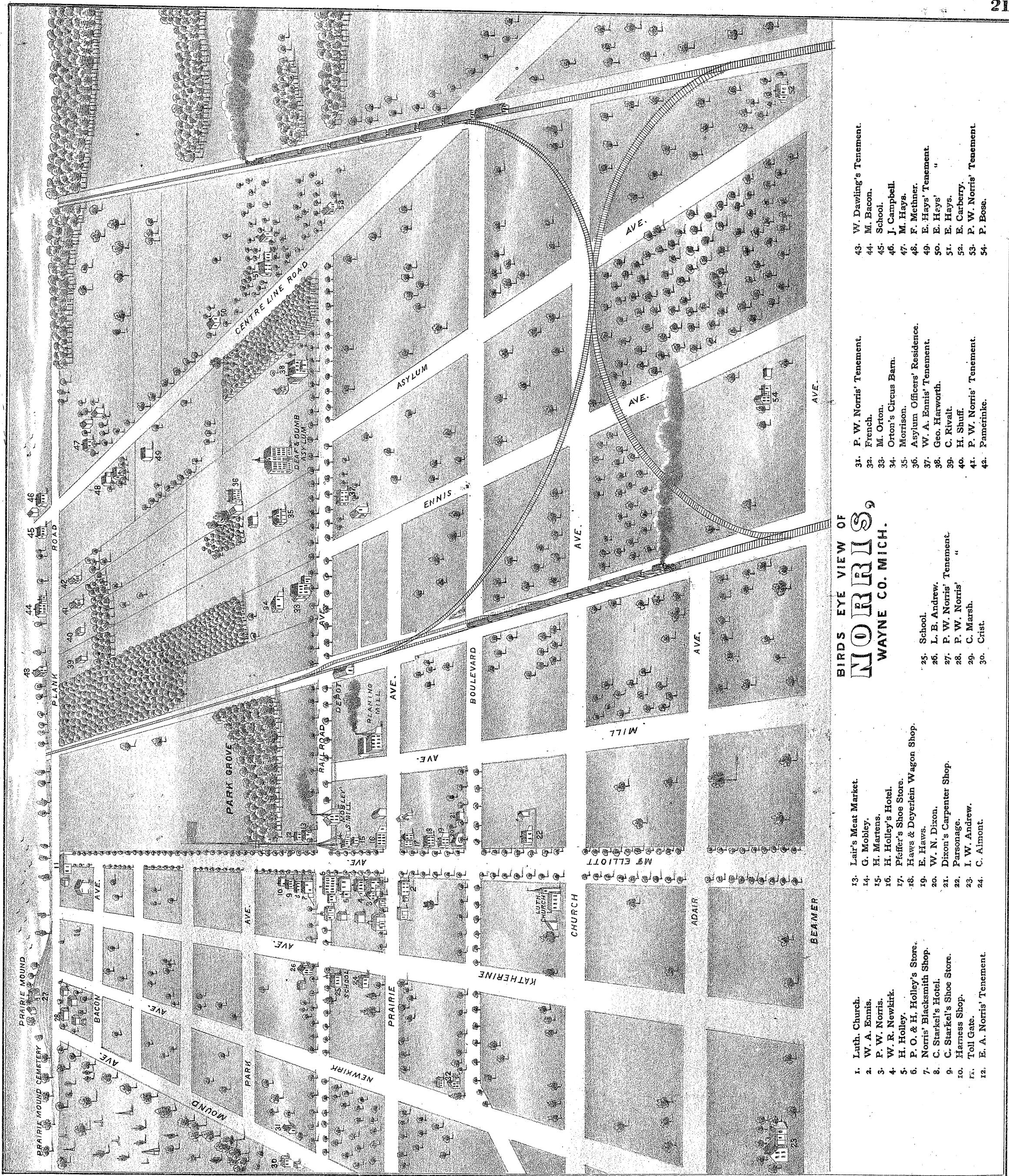
ST.	297	296
ST.	298	295
ST.	299	294
ST.	300	293
ST.	301	292
ST.	302	291
ST.	284	285
ST.	283	286
ST.	282	287
ST.	281	288
ST.	280	269
ST.	279	290
ST.	195	194
ST.	196	193
ST.	197	192
ST.	198	191
ST.	199	190
ST.	200	189
ST.	201	188
ST.	202	187
ST.	203	186
ST.	204	185
ST.	205	184
ST.	206	183
ST.	96	97
ST.	95	98
ST.	94	99
ST.	93	100
ST.	92	101
ST.	91	102
ST.	90	99
ST.	89	80
ST.	88	81
ST.	87	88
ST.	86	83
ST.	85	84
ST.	78	79
ST.	77	71
ST.	76	72
ST.	75	73
ST.	74	75
ST.	73	74
ST.	72	73
ST.	71	72
ST.	70	71
ST.	69	70
ST.	68	69
ST.	67	68
ST.	66	67
ST.	65	66
ST.	64	65
ST.	63	64
ST.	62	63
ST.	61	62
ST.	60	61
ST.	59	60
ST.	58	59
ST.	57	58
ST.	56	57
ST.	55	56
ST.	54	55
ST.	53	54
ST.	52	53
ST.	51	52
ST.	50	51
ST.	49	50
ST.	48	49
ST.	47	48
ST.	46	47
ST.	45	46
ST.	44	45
ST.	43	44
ST.	42	43
ST.	41	42
ST.	40	41
ST.	39	40
ST.	38	39
ST.	37	38
ST.	36	37
ST.	35	36
ST.	34	35
ST.	33	34
ST.	32	33
ST.	31	32
ST.	30	31
ST.	29	30
ST.	28	29
ST.	27	28
ST.	26	27
ST.	25	26
ST.	24	25
ST.	23	24
ST.	22	23
ST.	21	22
ST.	20	21
ST.	19	20
ST.	18	19
ST.	17	18
ST.	16	17
ST.	15	16
ST.	14	15
ST.	13	14
ST.	12	13
ST.	11	12
ST.	10	11
ST.	9	10
ST.	8	9
ST.	7	8
ST.	6	7
ST.	5	6
ST.	4	5
ST.	3	4
ST.	2	3
ST.	1	2
ST.	24	25
ST.	23	24
ST.	22	23
ST.	21	22
ST.	20	21
ST.	19	20
ST.	18	19
ST.	17	18
ST.	16	17
ST.	15	16
ST.	14	15
ST.	13	14
ST.	12	13
ST.	11	12
ST.	10	11
ST.	9	10
ST.	8	9
ST.	7	8
ST.	6	7
ST.	5	6
ST.	4	5
ST.	3	4
ST.	2	3
ST.	1	2

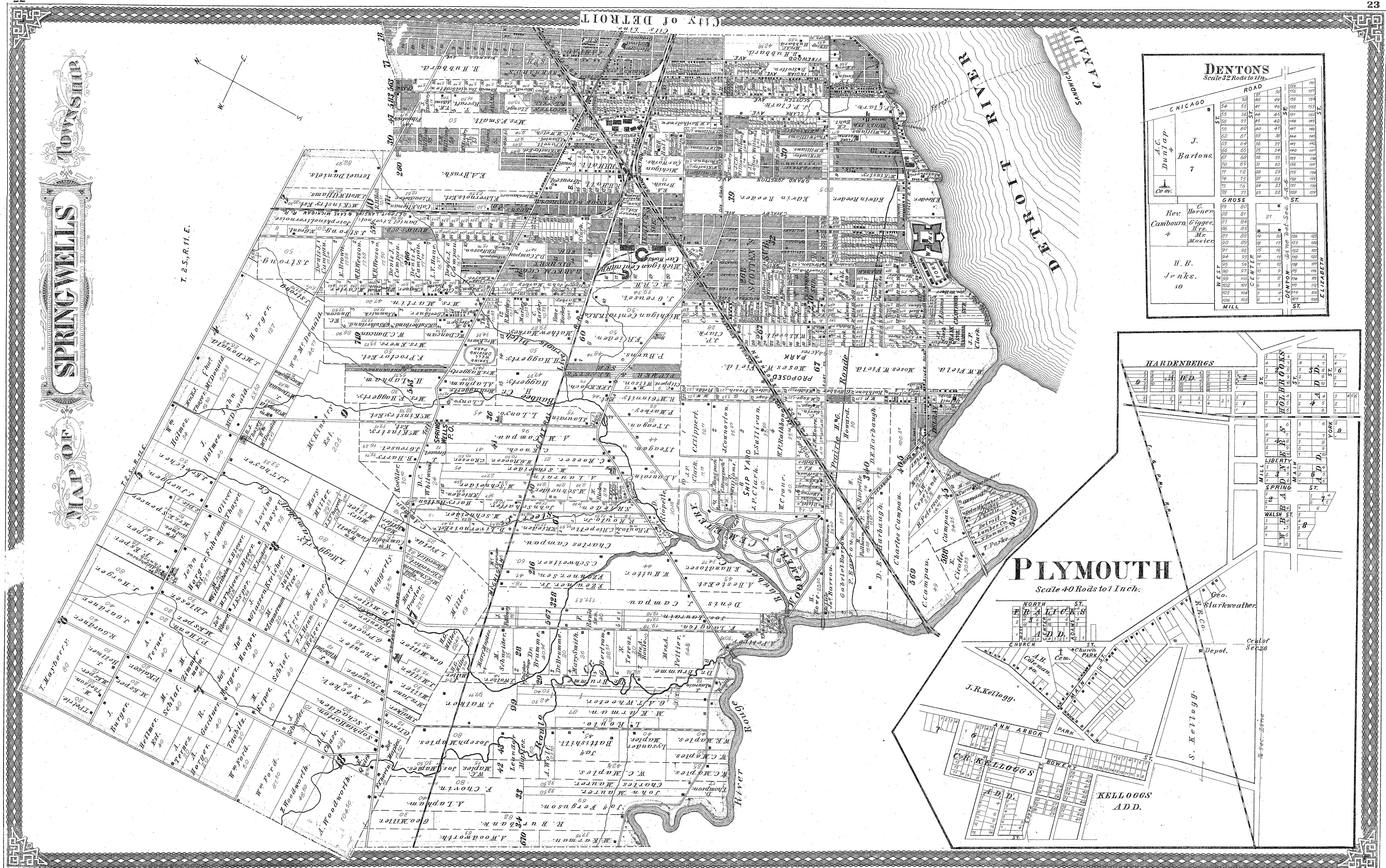


FARM RESIDENCE OF ISAAC F. BARKER ESQ., LIVONIA, T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.

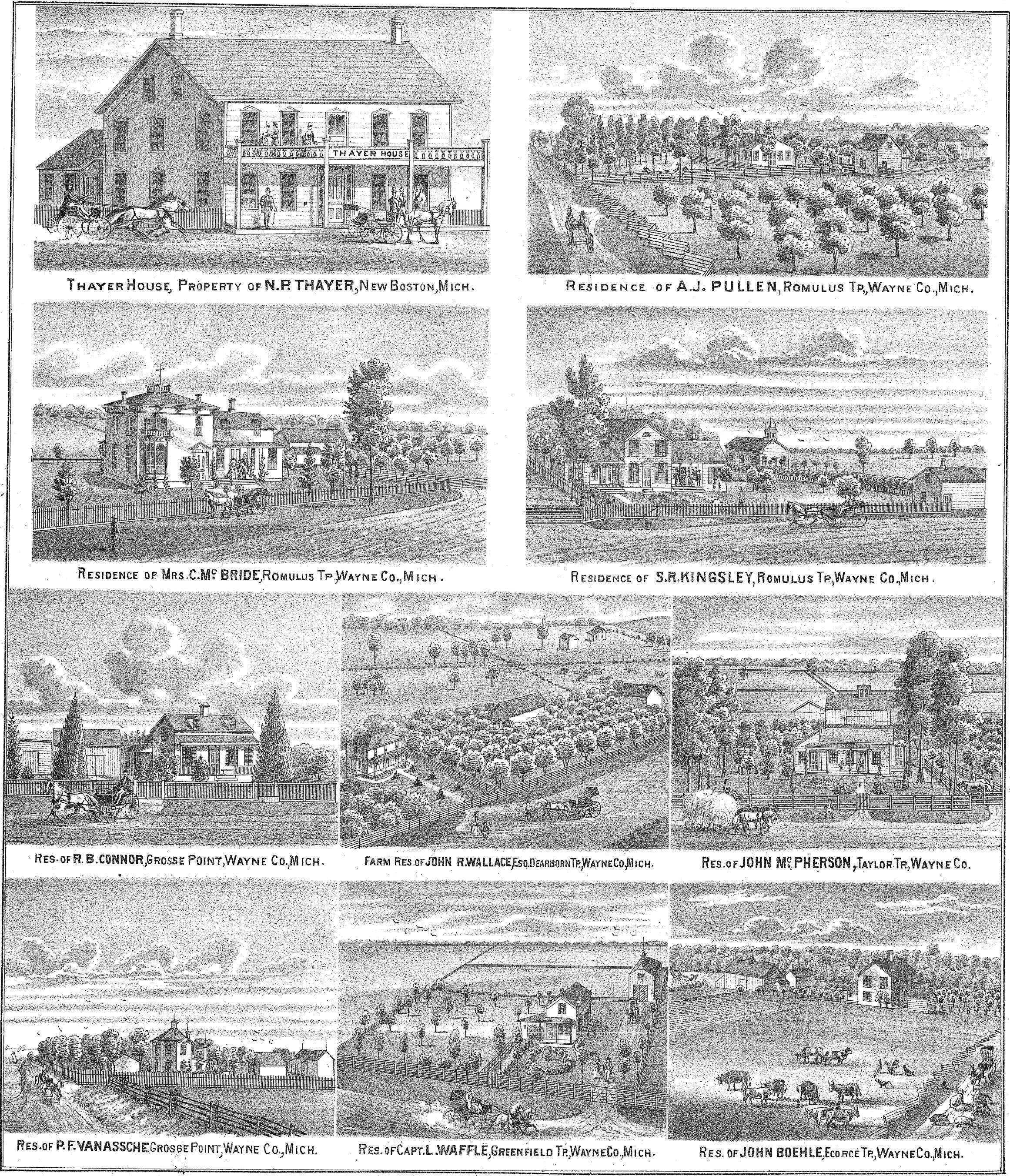


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. THOMPSON ESQ., PLYMOUTH T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.







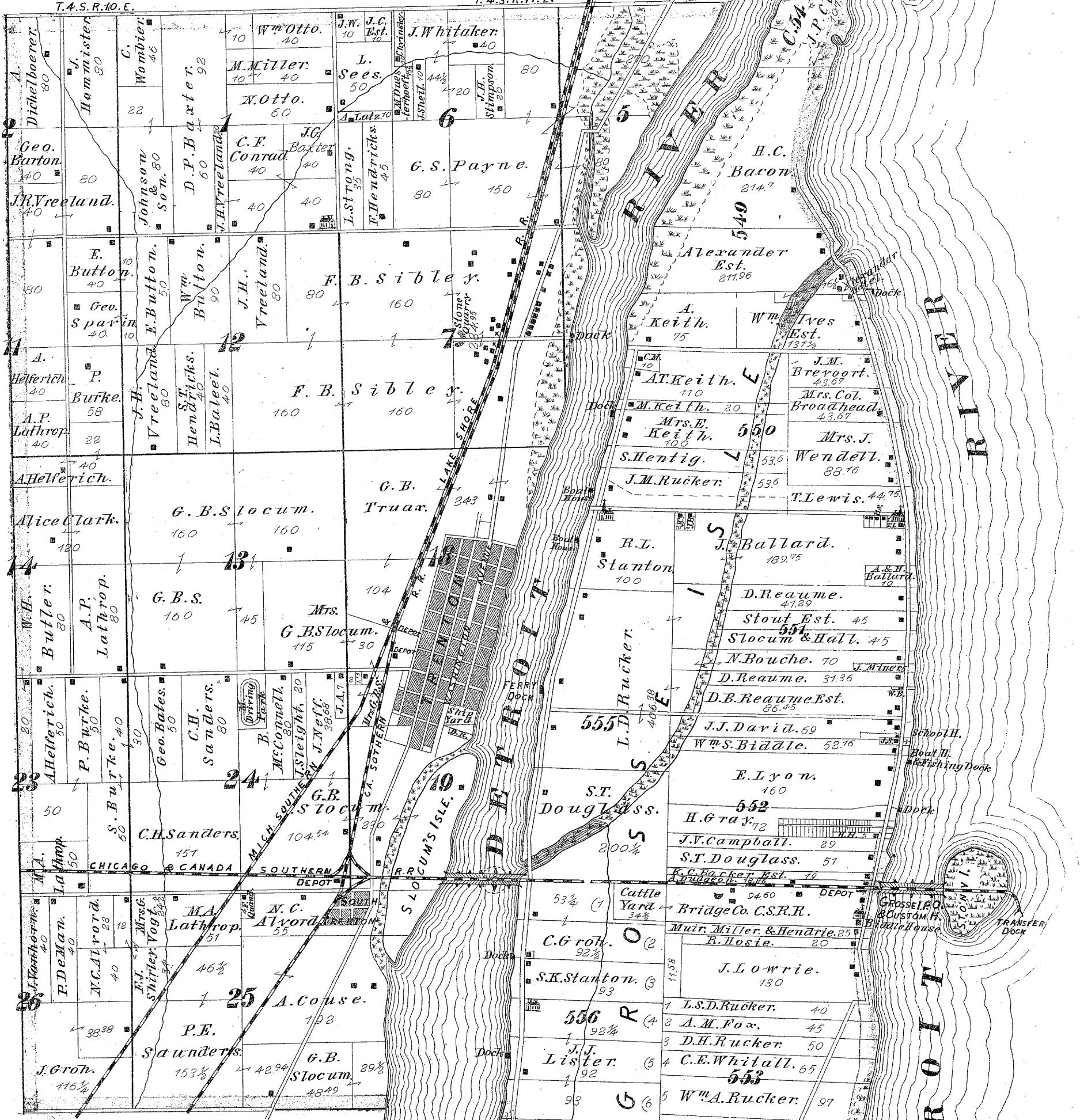


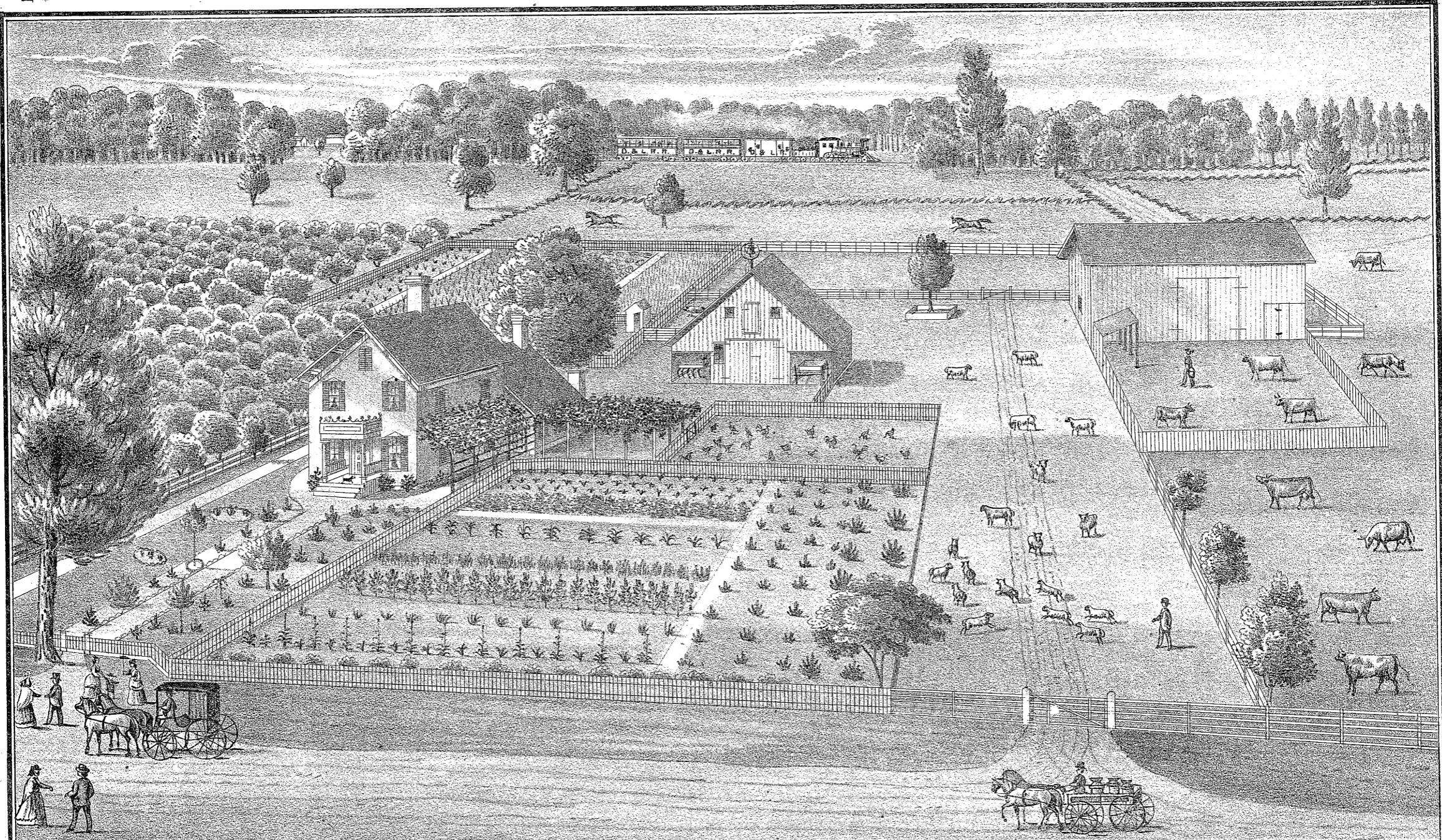


# MAP OF MONGUAGON TOWNSHIP

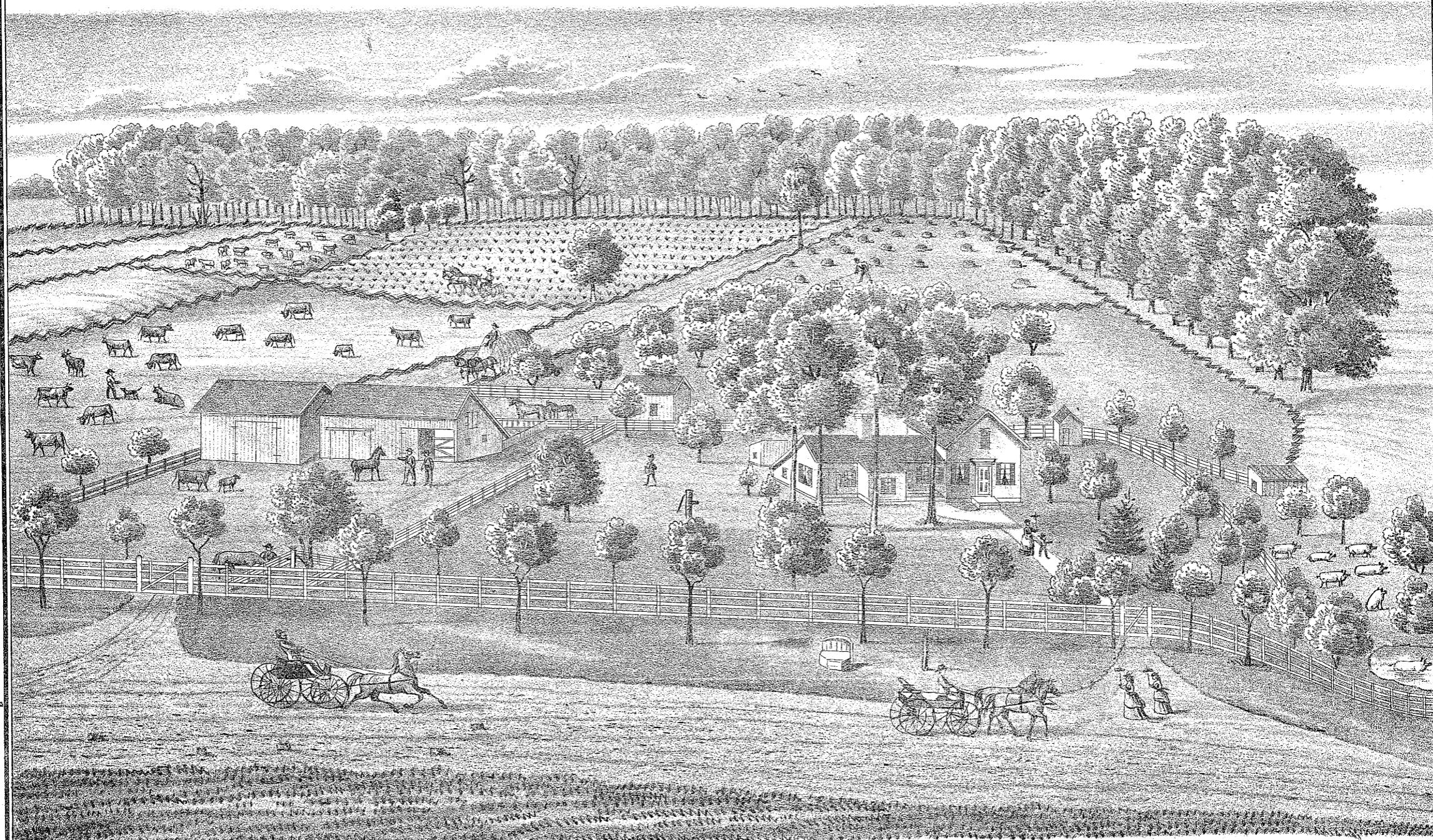
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

T. 4.S. R. 11.





FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. JOYCE ESQ., REDFORD Tp., WAYNE CO., MICH.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS HOBINS, ESQ., REDFORD Tp., WAYNE CO., MICH.

# MAP OF

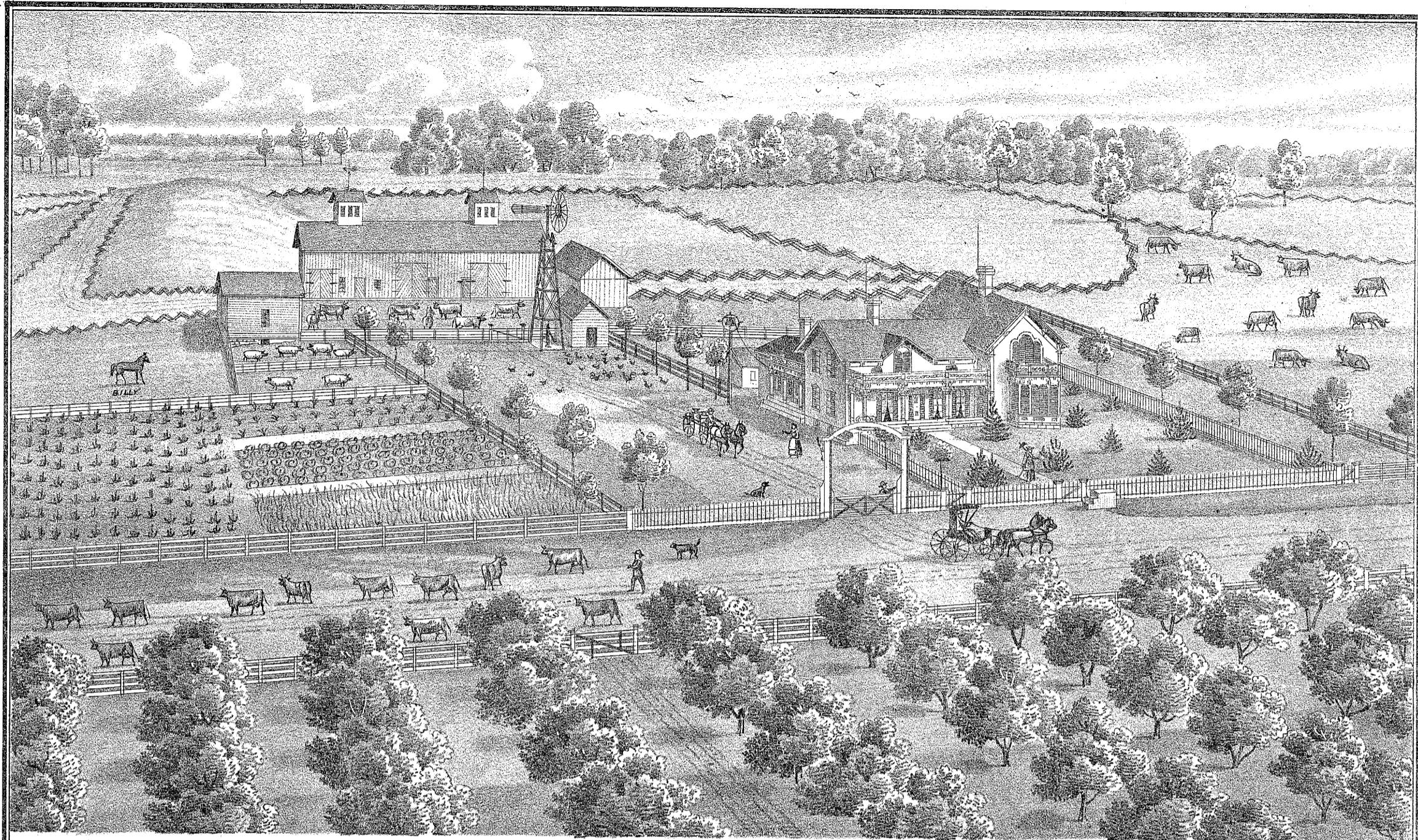
# HURON

# TOWN & SHOP

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

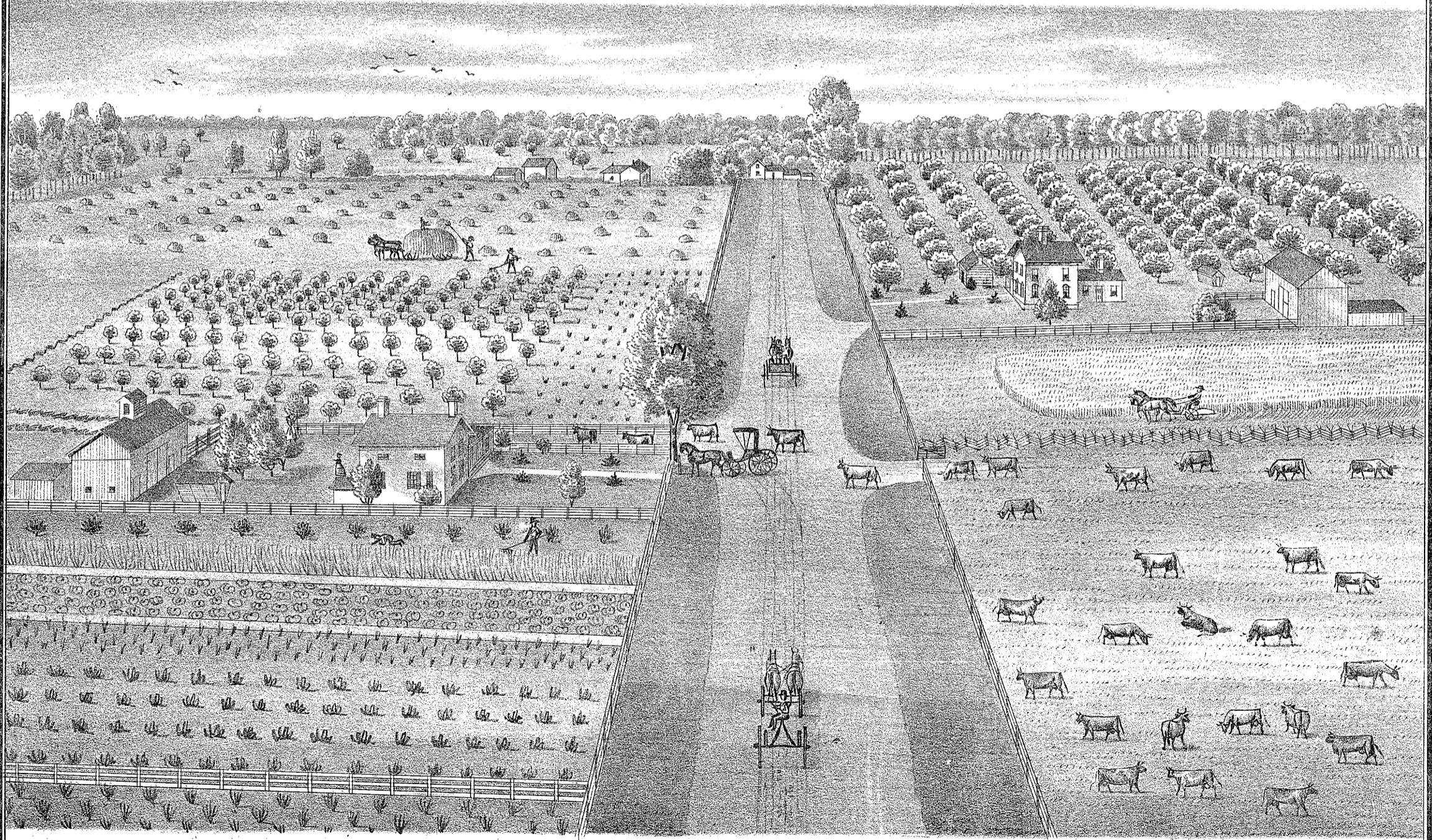


CHESTER				ST.			
553455556	39383939	40	29373737	32	21222222	4	
7	ST	5	ST	4	ST	3	
32515049	36353433		28372625		20191817	17	
UNION				ST.			
45464748	13741516	5 6 7 8		Mill Lot.			
6	3	2		ST.			
14434241	1871109	4 3 2 1		ST.			
MAIN				ST.			
2324232323	1514131211	5 4 3 2 1		1	2	3 4 5 6 7	3029292929
BELL PLAT				13	14	D. ST	40
3	2	1		15	16	17 18 19 20 21	4647484950
2627282929	1617181920	6 7 8 9 10		16	17	18 19 20 21	WRIGHT'S
OTTAWAY				21	22	23 24 25 26 27	
ST.				28	2625242322	33 34 35 36 37	
BELDEN				29	30	R. A. L. R. C. R. J. H. F. R. L. S.	
Scale 800 Feet to 1 In				R. A. L. R. C. R. J. H. F. R. L. S.			
T. 4. S., R. 9. E.				R. A. L. R. C. R. J. H. F. R. L. S.			

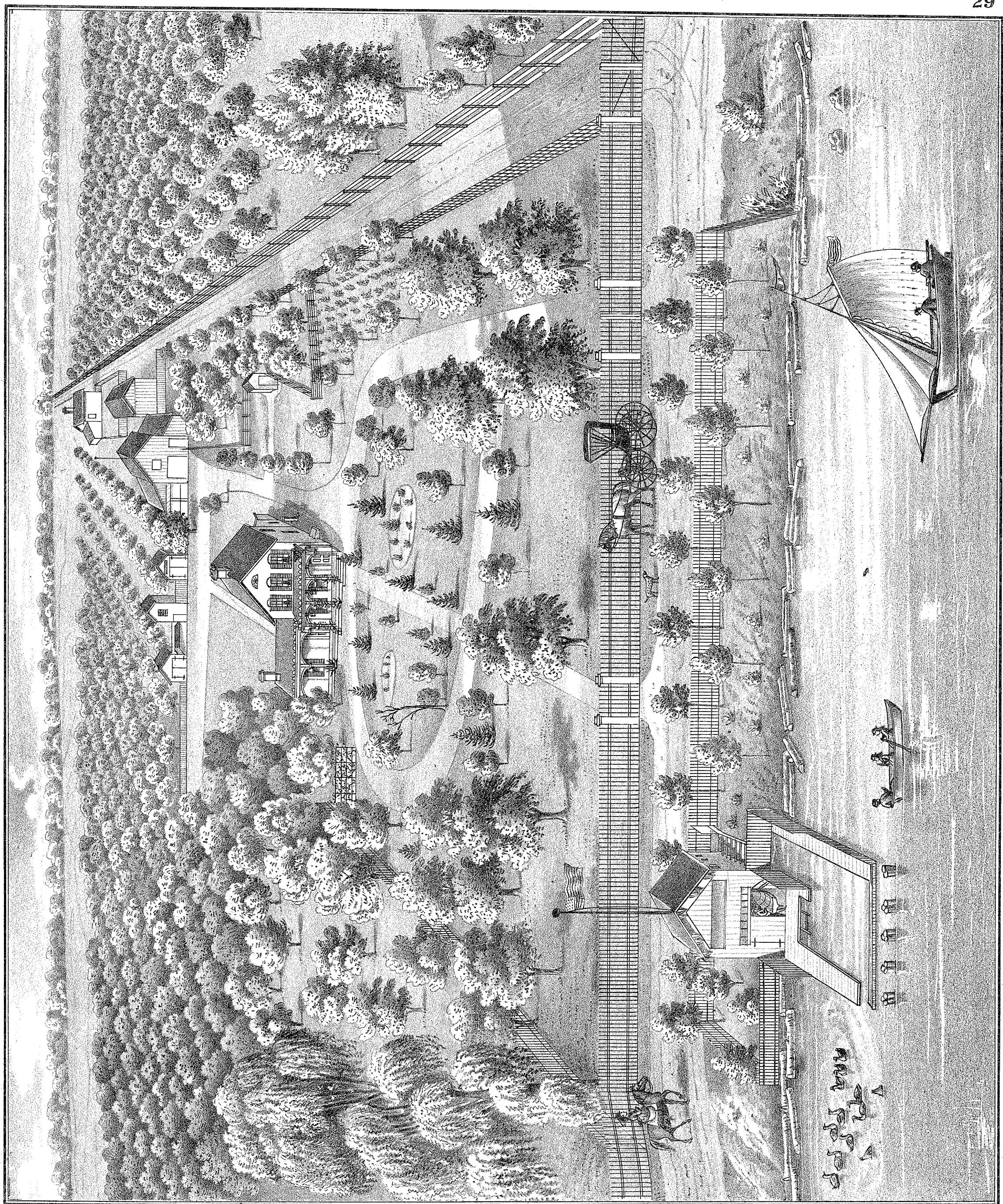


na 8813

FARM RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER BLUE, ESQ., LIVONIA Tp., WAYNE Co., MICH.



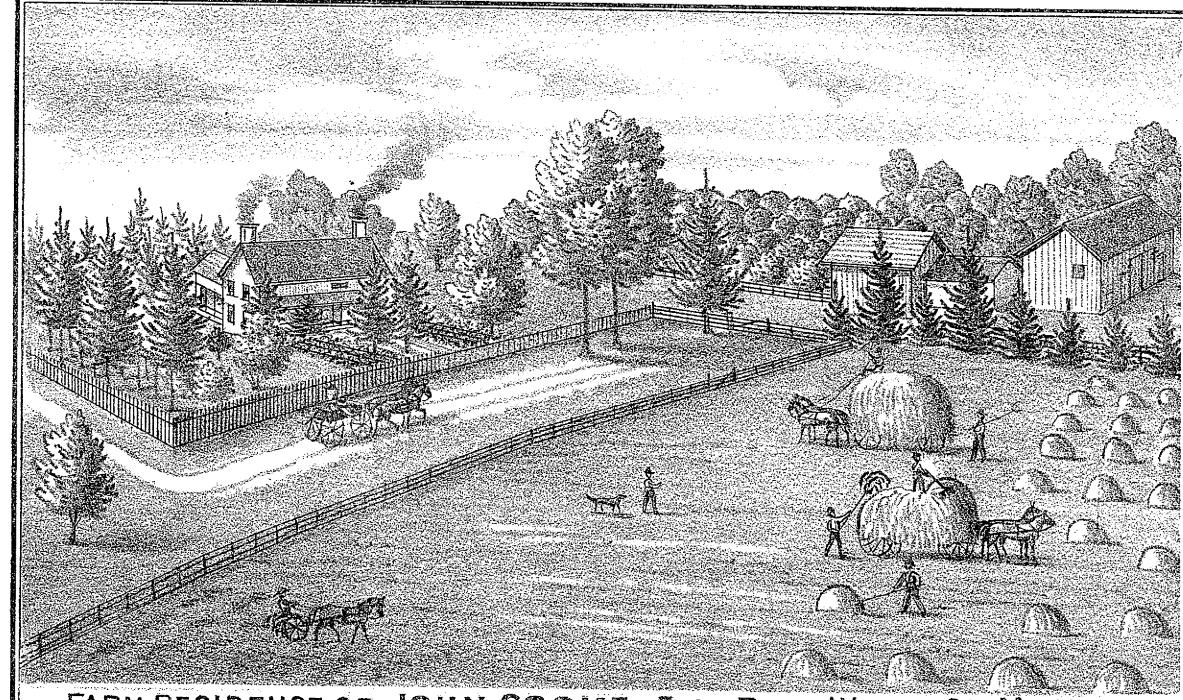
FARM RESIDENCES OF MESSRS. C. &amp; O. H. ELIOT, LIVONIA Tp., WAYNE Co., MICH.



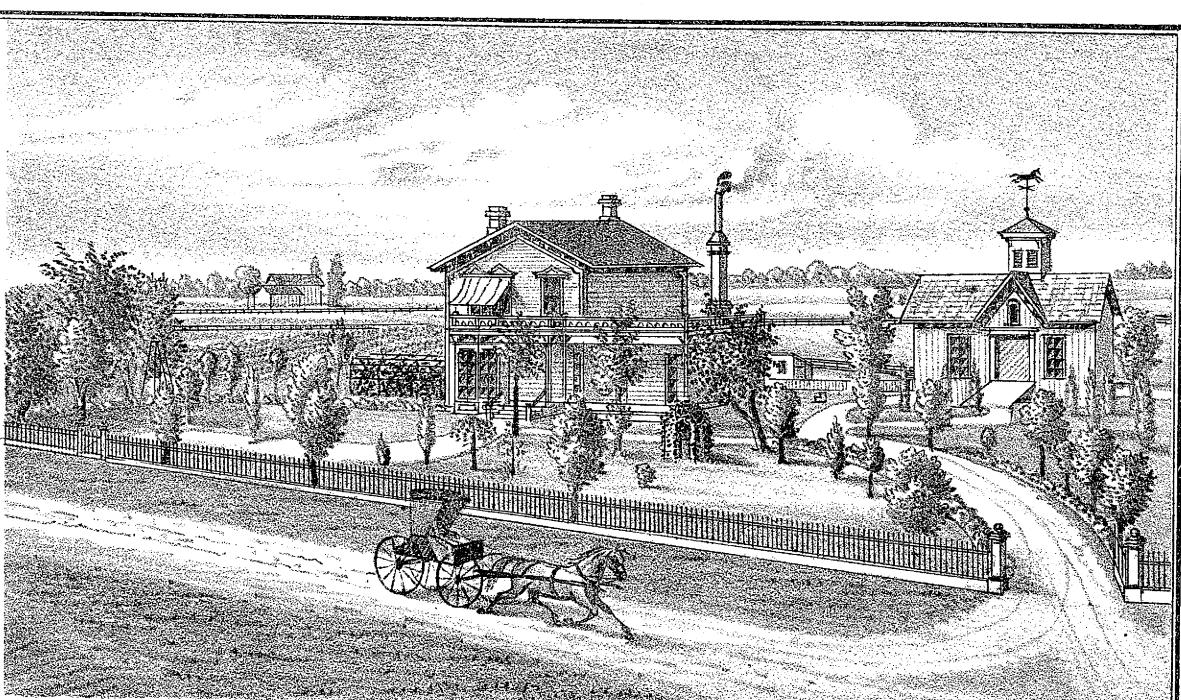
FARM & LAKE RESIDENCE OF W.W. BACKUS ESQ., GROSSE POINT, NEAR DETROIT, MICH.



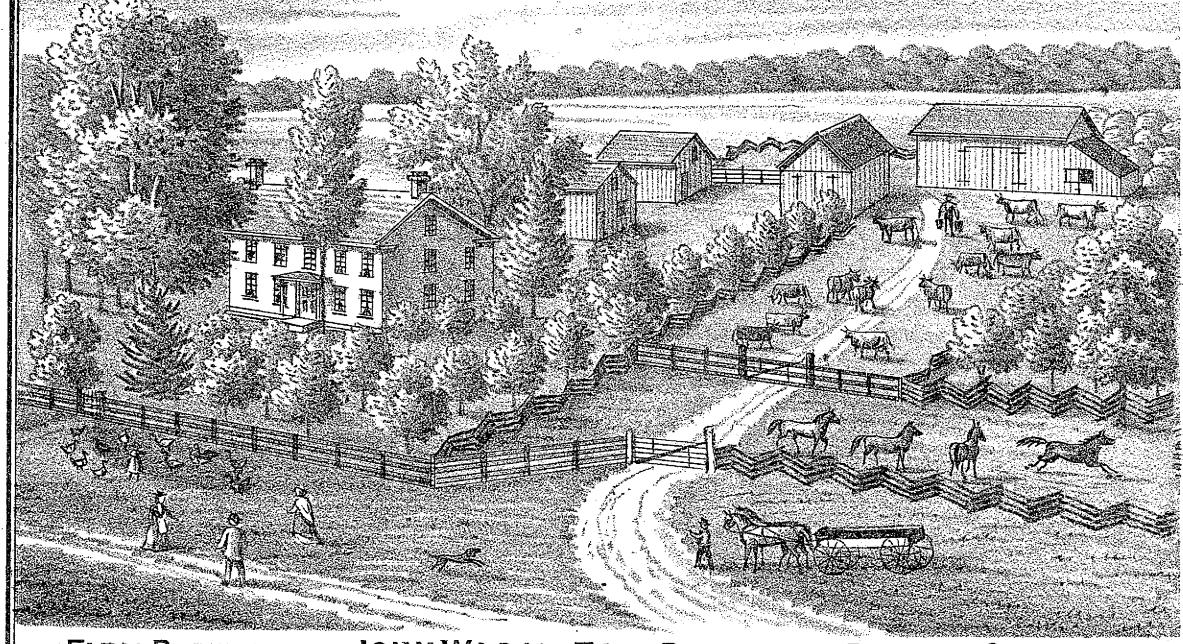




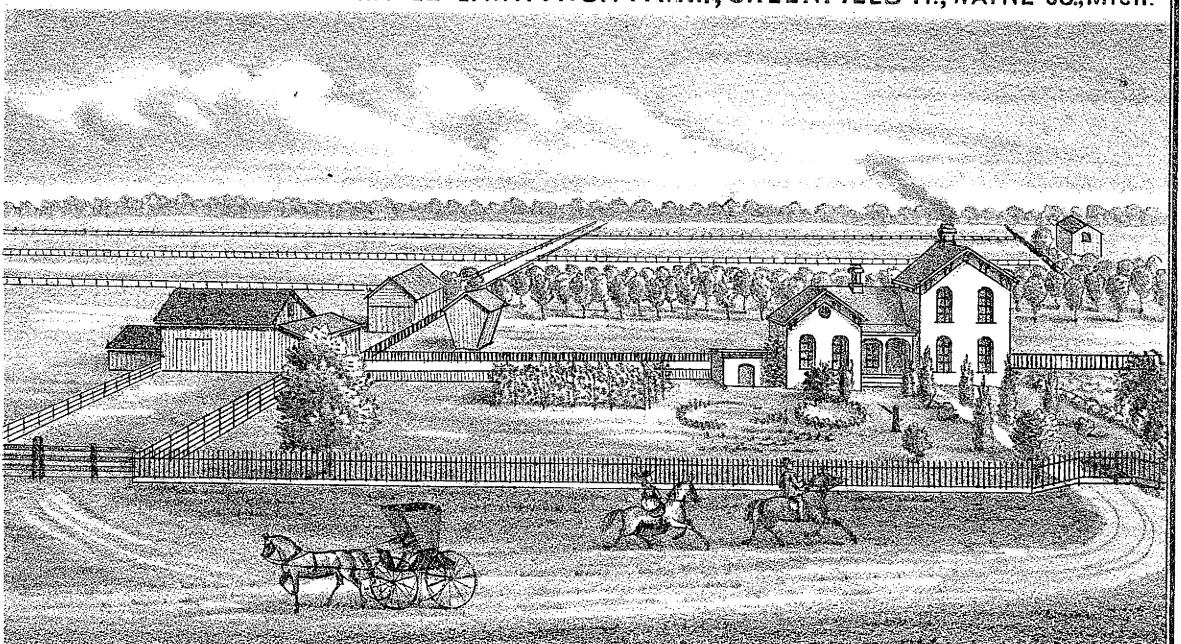
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN COOKE, FLAT ROCK, WAYNE CO., MICH.



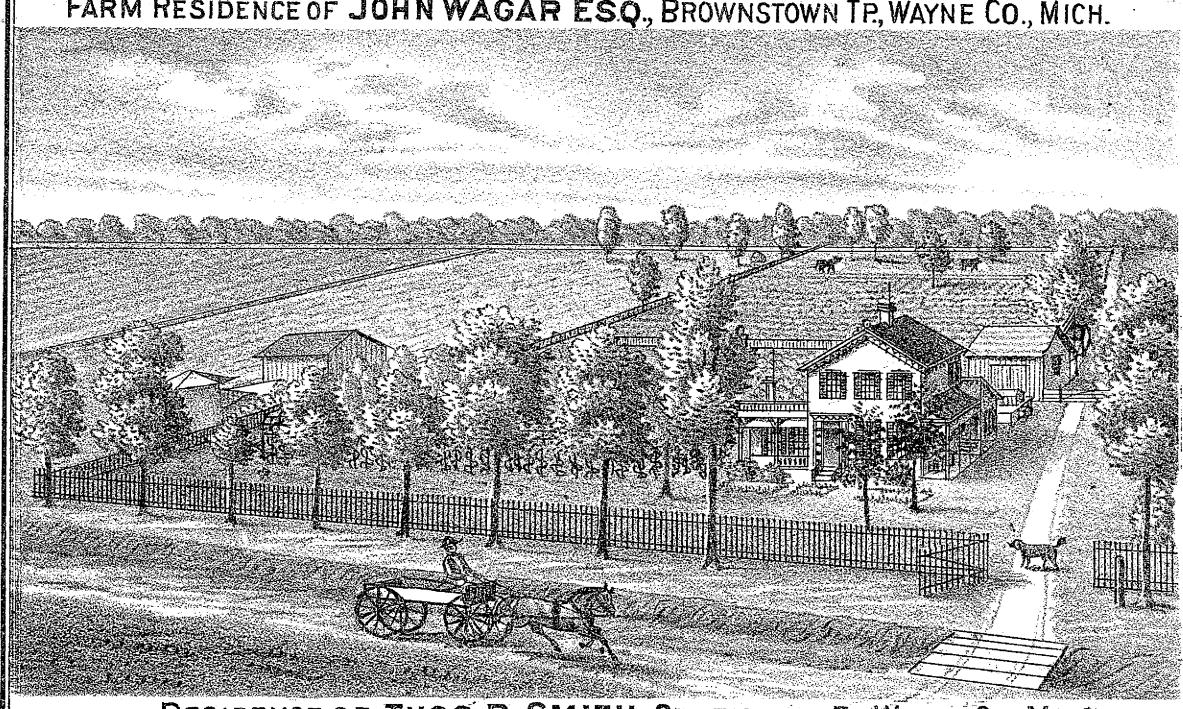
E.W. COTTRELL'S MAPLE-LAWN FRUIT FARM, GREENFIELD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



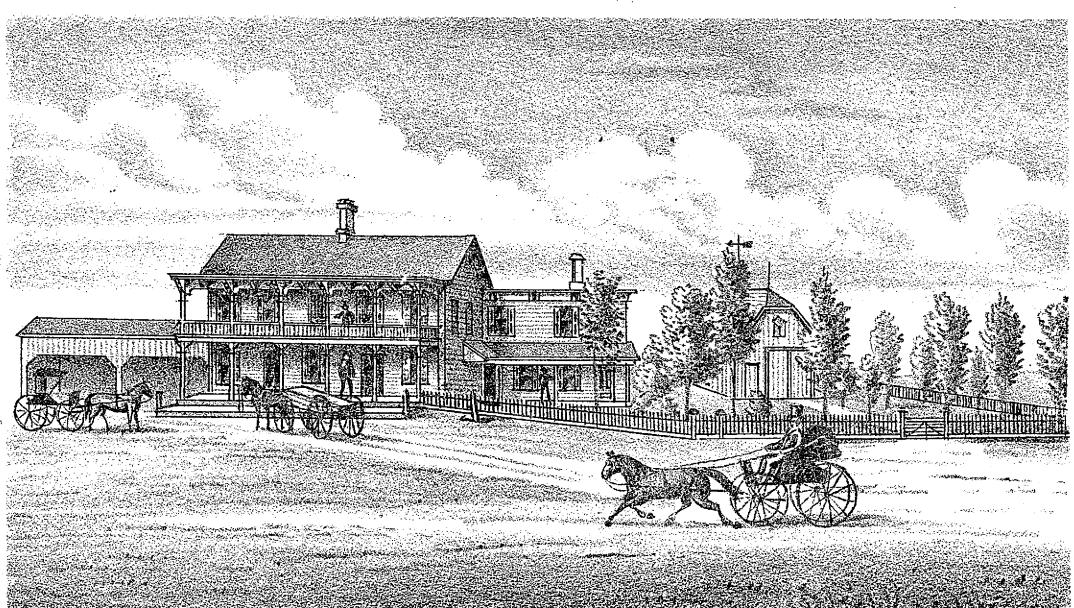
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN WAGAR ESQ., BROWNSTOWN TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



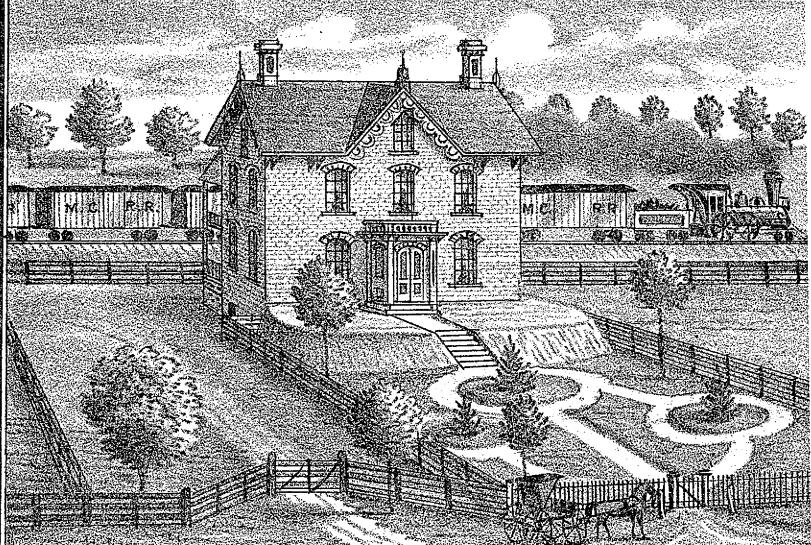
RESIDENCE OF AMOS OTIS, GREENFIELD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



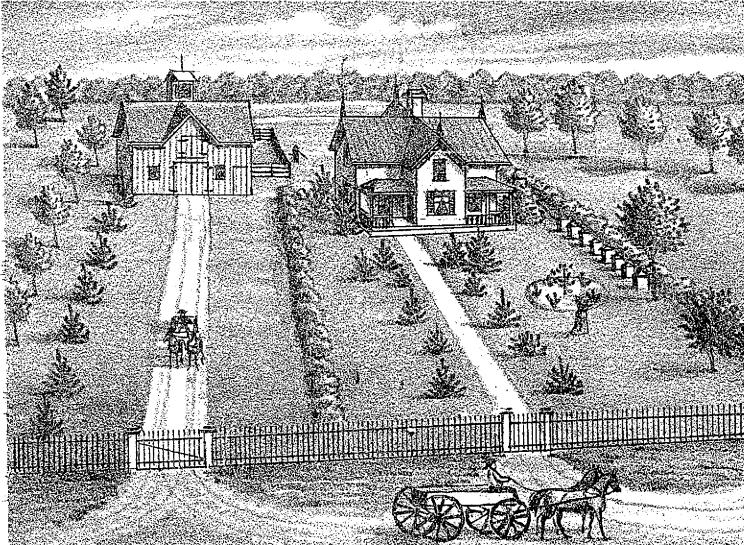
RESIDENCE OF THOS. D. SMITH, GREENFIELD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



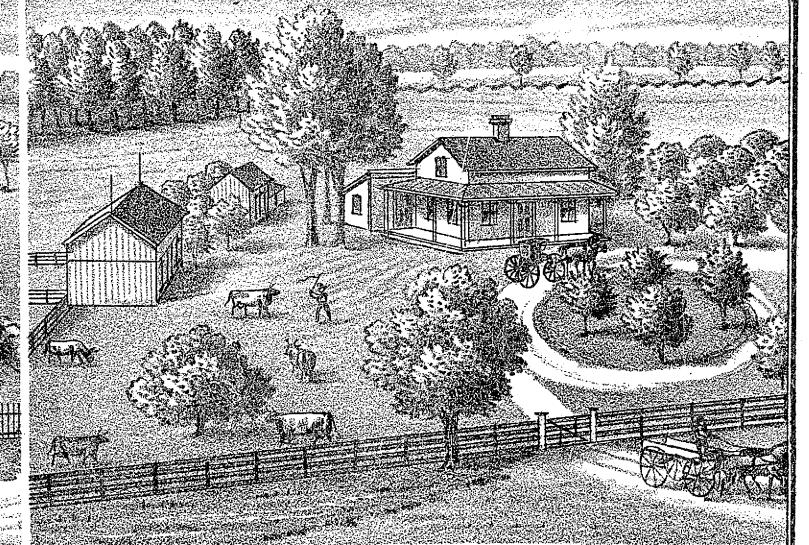
STORE &amp; RES. OF FRANK GAUTHERAT, GREENFIELD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



RESIDENCE OF DR. S. DUFFIELD ESQ., DEARBORN, WAYNE CO., MICH.



FARM RES. OF WM. MORHOUS ESQ., DEARBORN TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.

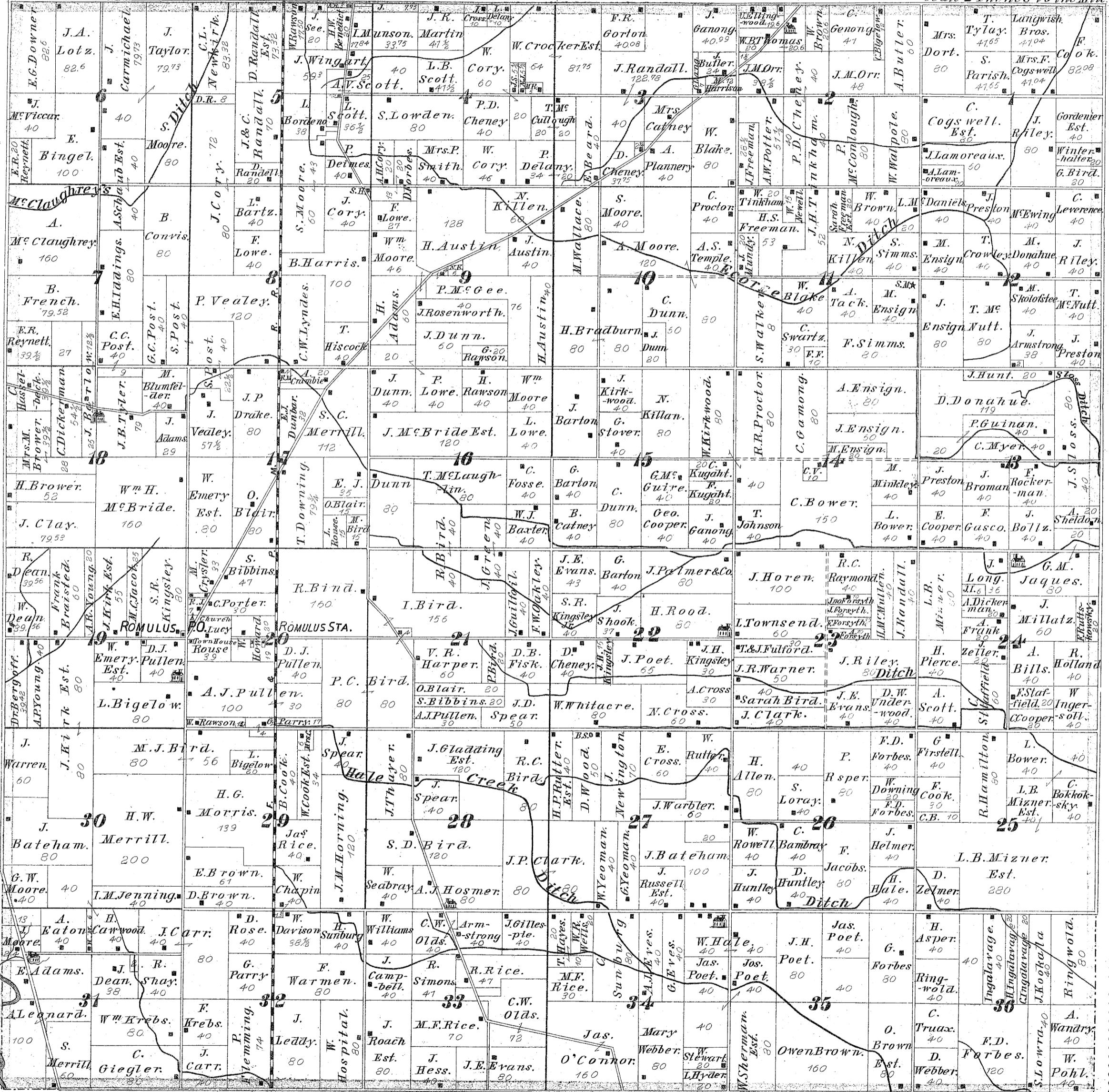


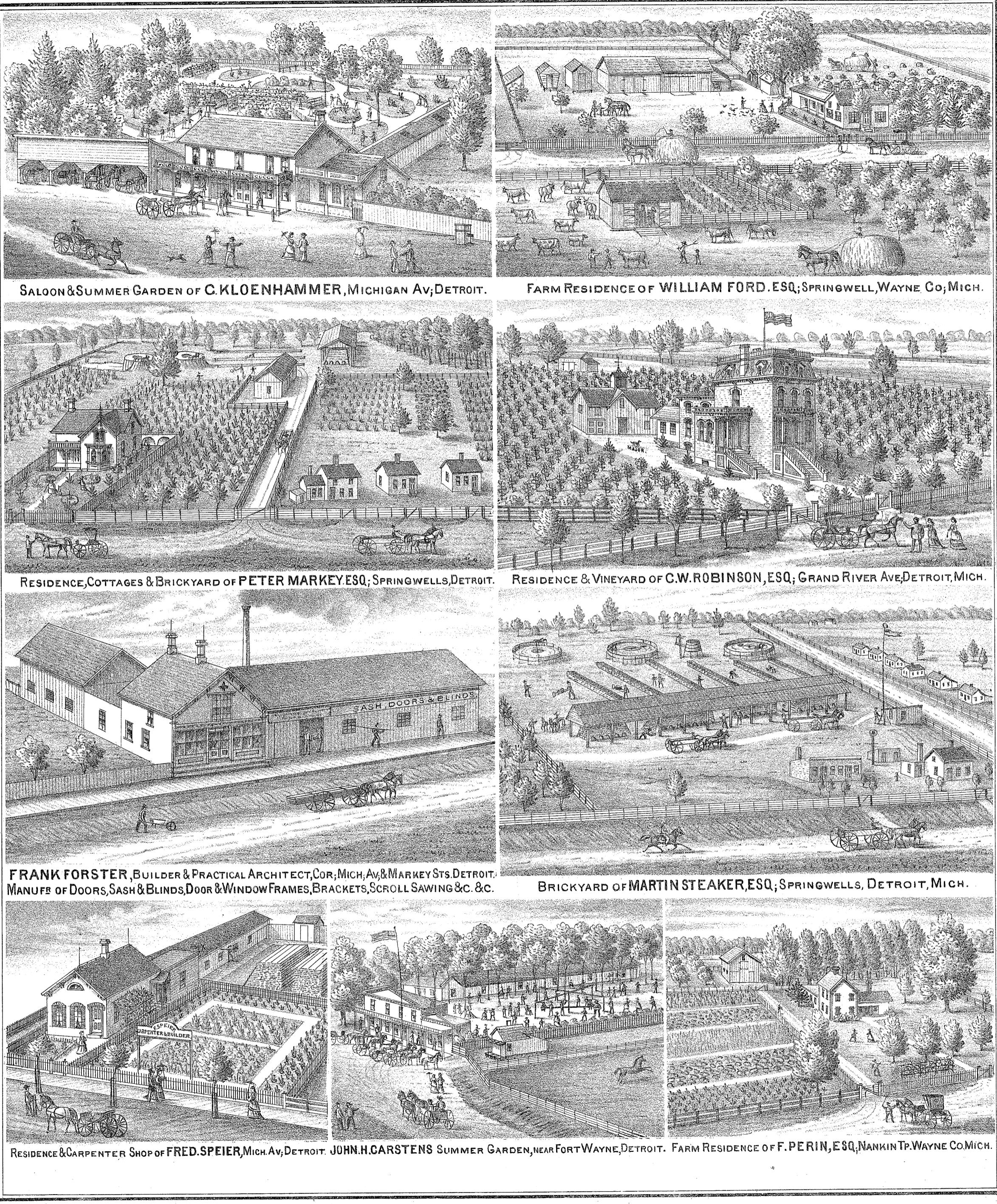
FARM RES. OF W. HEBESTREIT ESQ., DEARBORN TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.

# MAP OF CROMULUS TOWNSHIP

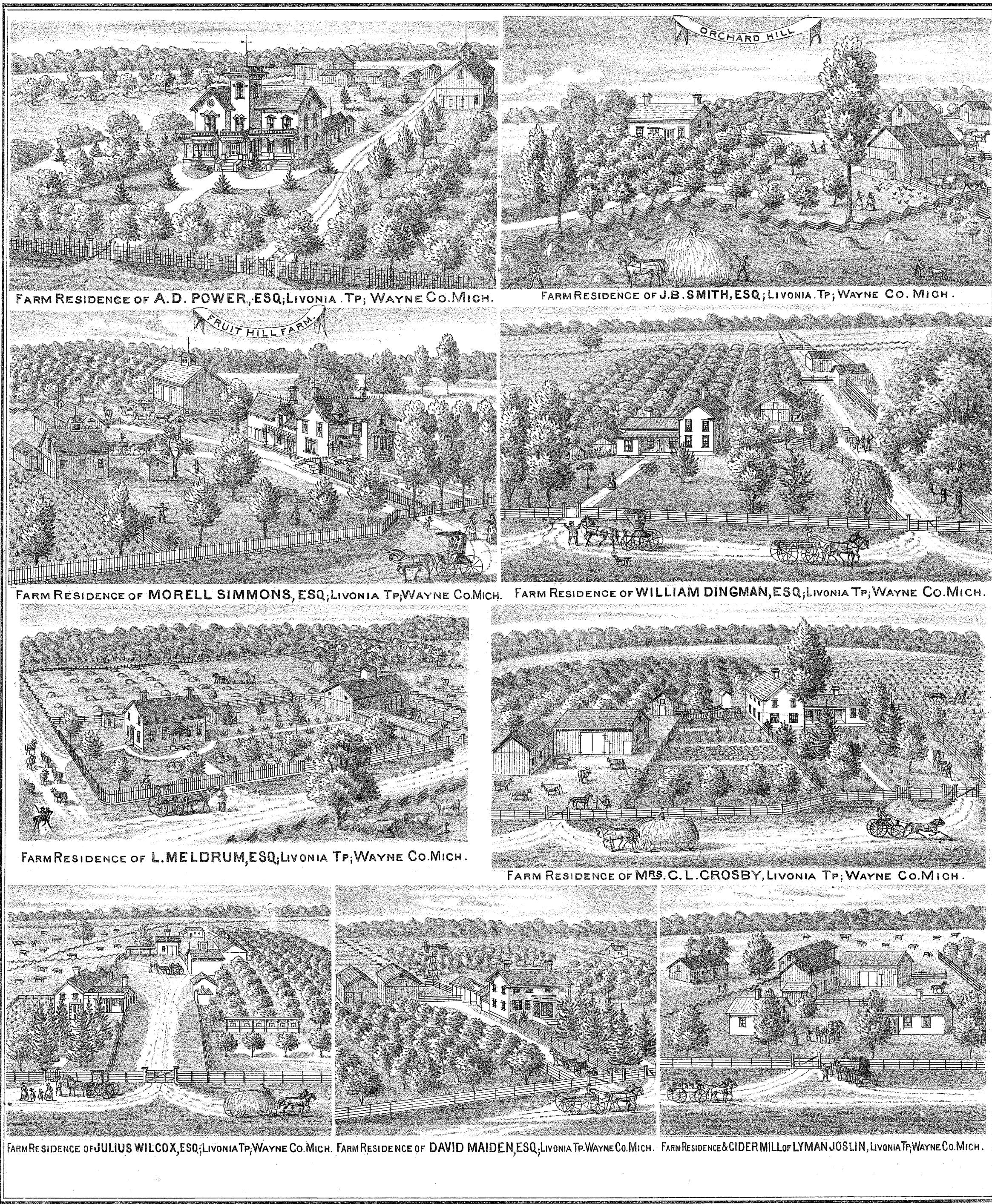
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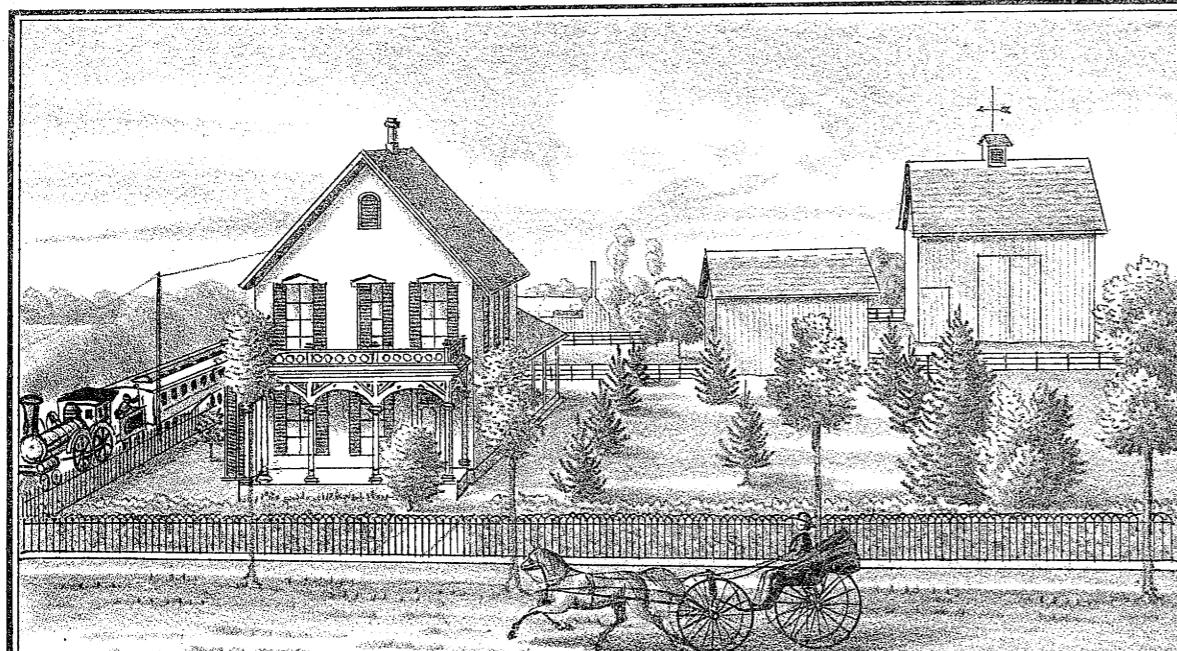
*Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.*



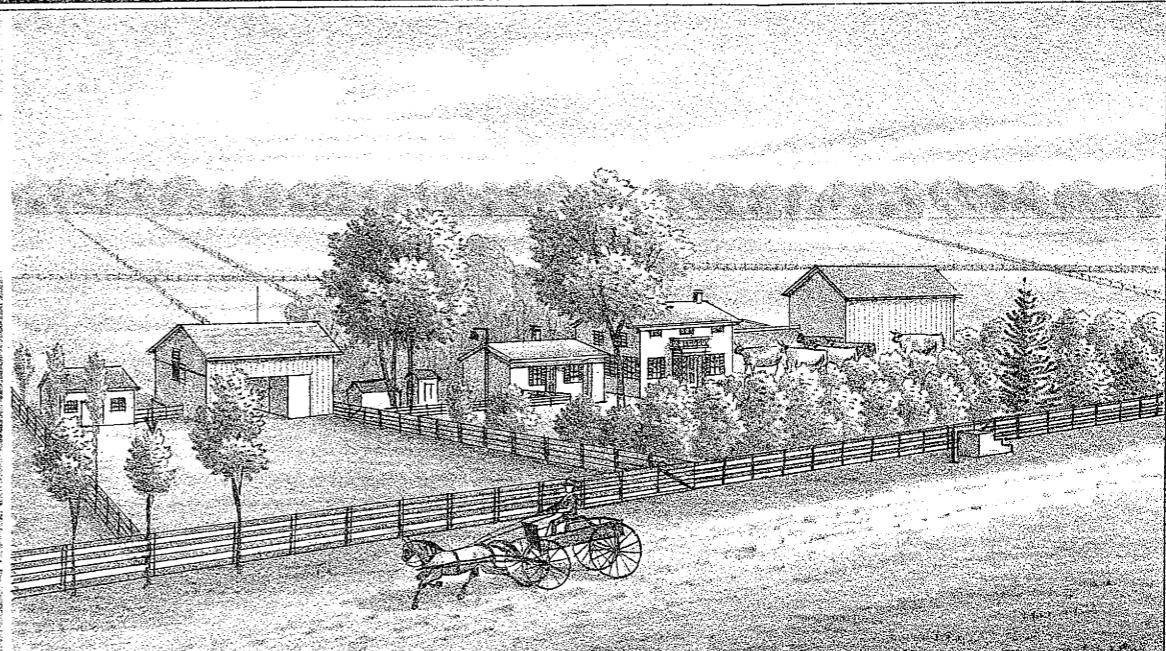








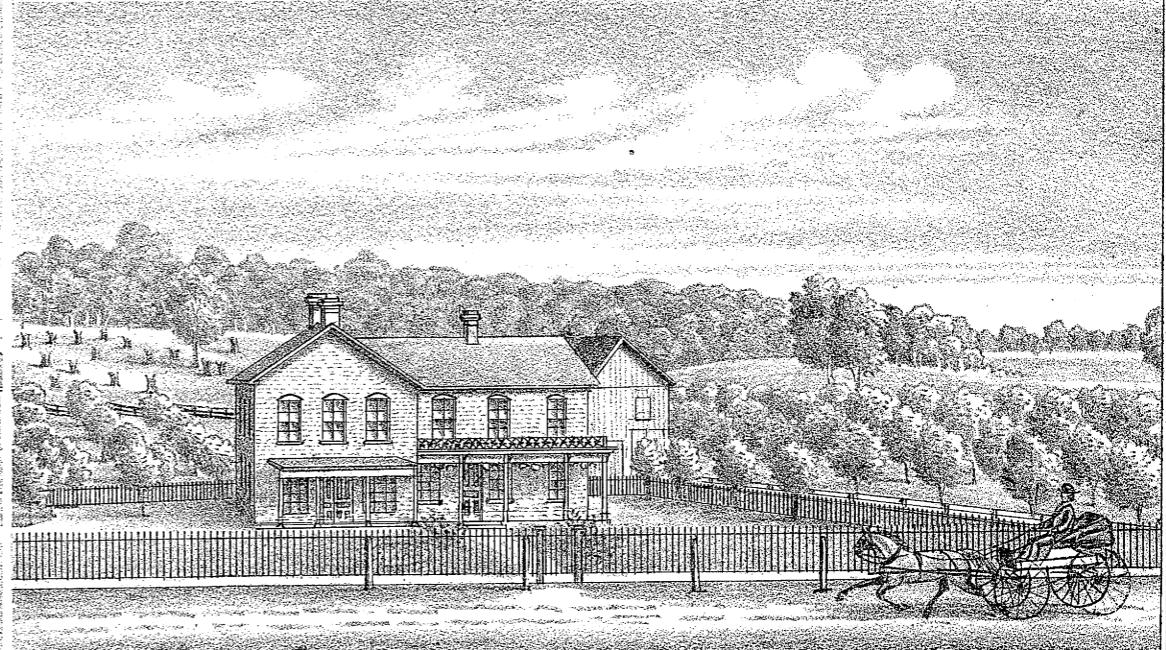
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH WALTZ, WALTZ VILLAGE, WAYNE CO., MICH.



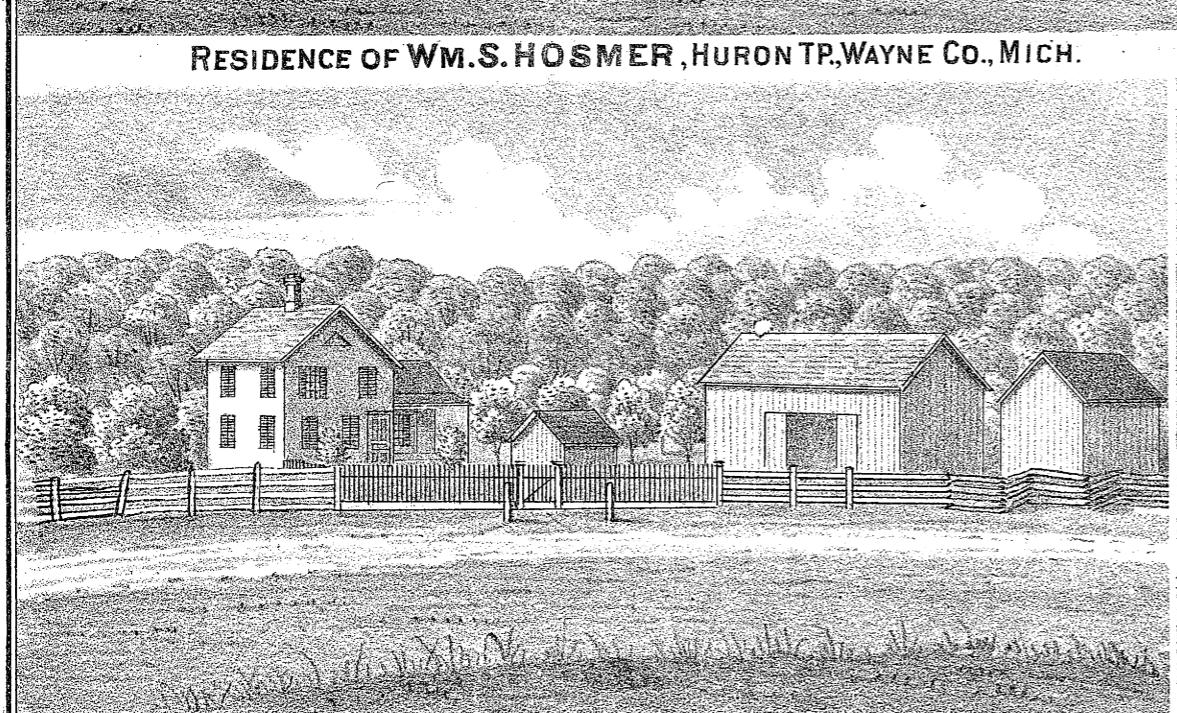
RESIDENCE OF H.W. MERRILL, ROMULUS TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



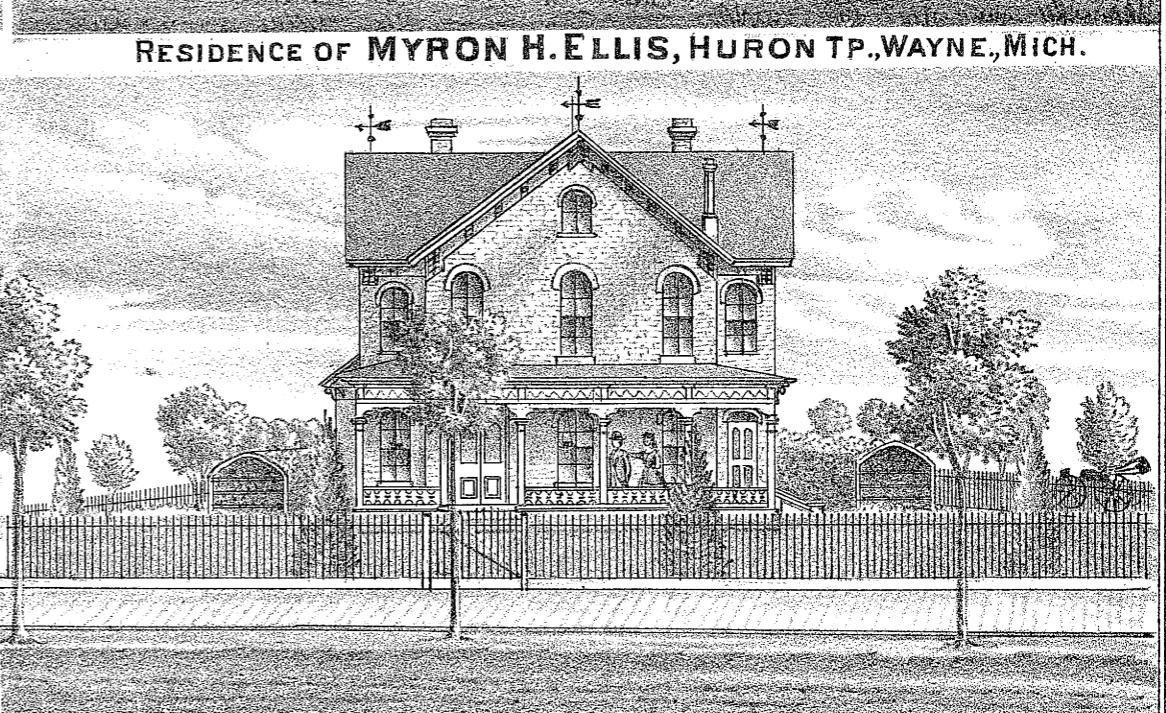
RESIDENCE OF WM. S. HOSMER, HURON TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



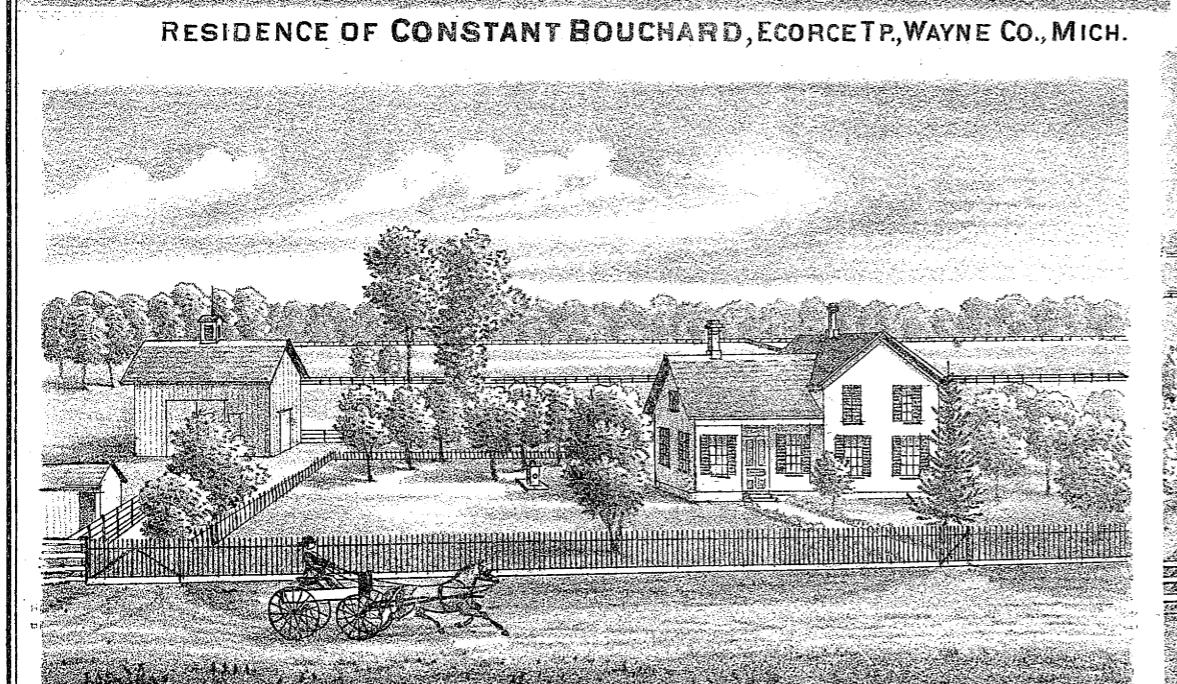
RESIDENCE OF MYRON H. ELLIS, HURON TP., WAYNE, MICH.



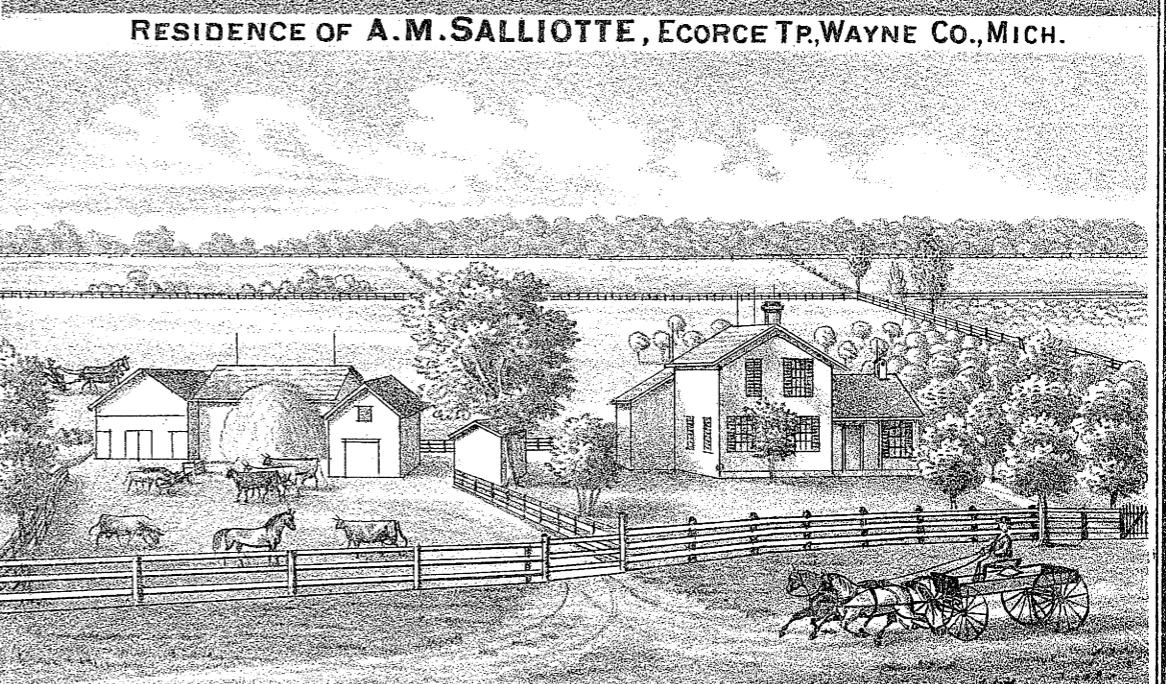
RESIDENCE OF CONSTANT BOUCHARD, ECORCE TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



RESIDENCE OF A.M. SALLIOTTE, ECORCE TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



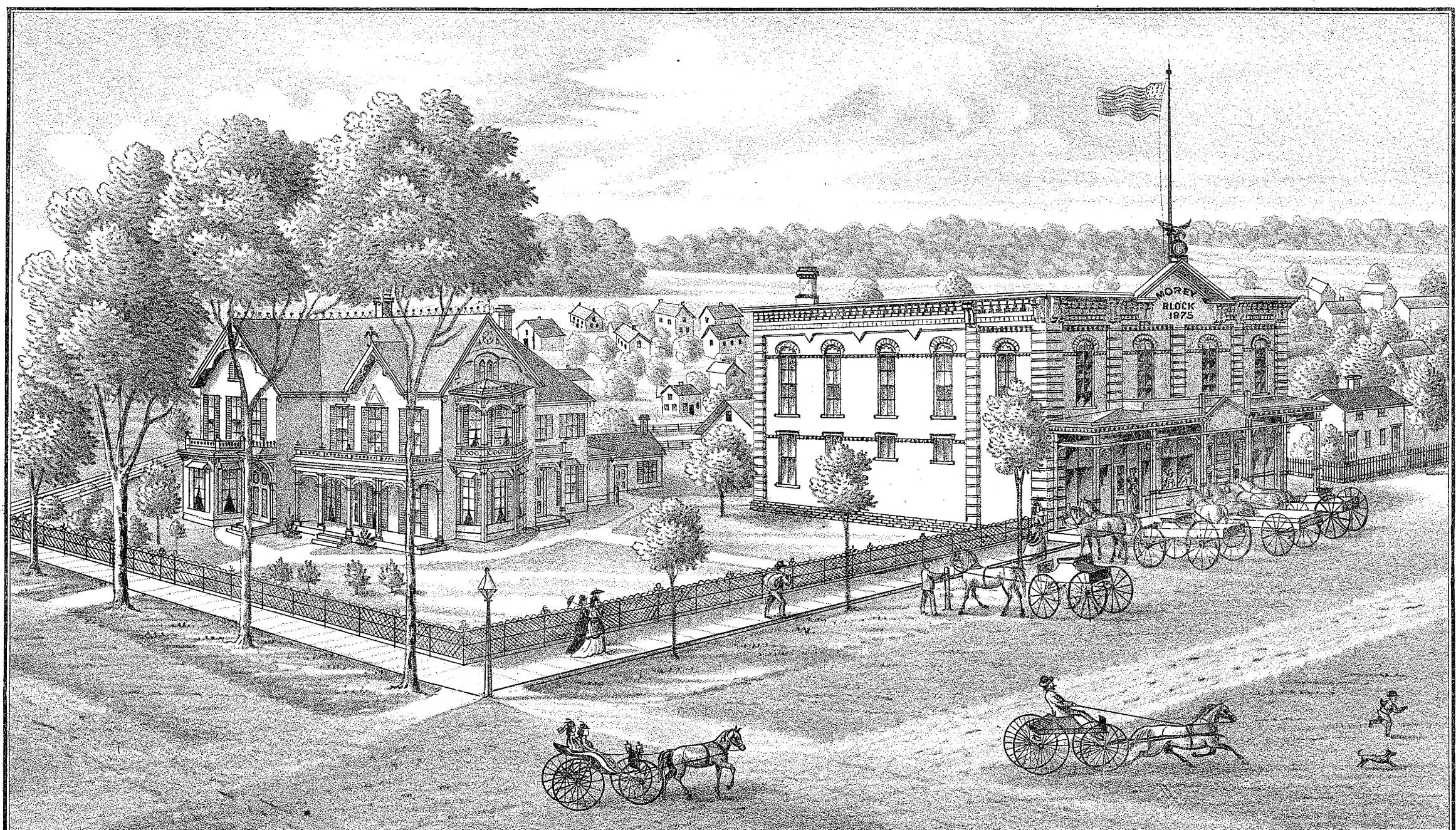
RESIDENCE OF W.W. CHAPIN, HURON TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



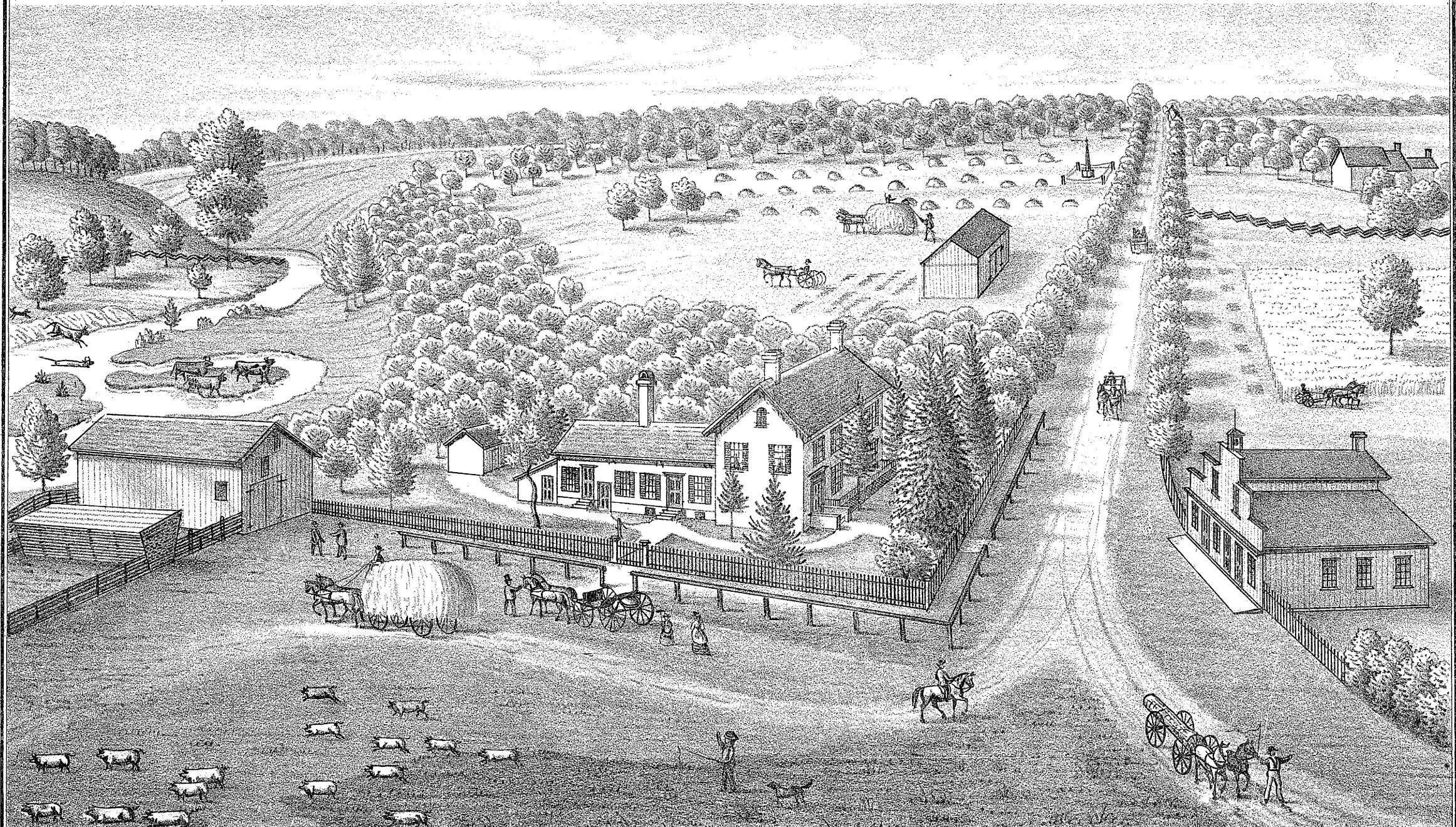
RESIDENCE OF G.W. COLLORD, ECORCE TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.

# BROWN'S NEW YORK CLOTHING





RESIDENCE, STORE & HALL OF W.S. MOREY ESQ., FLAT ROCK, WAYNE CO., MICH.

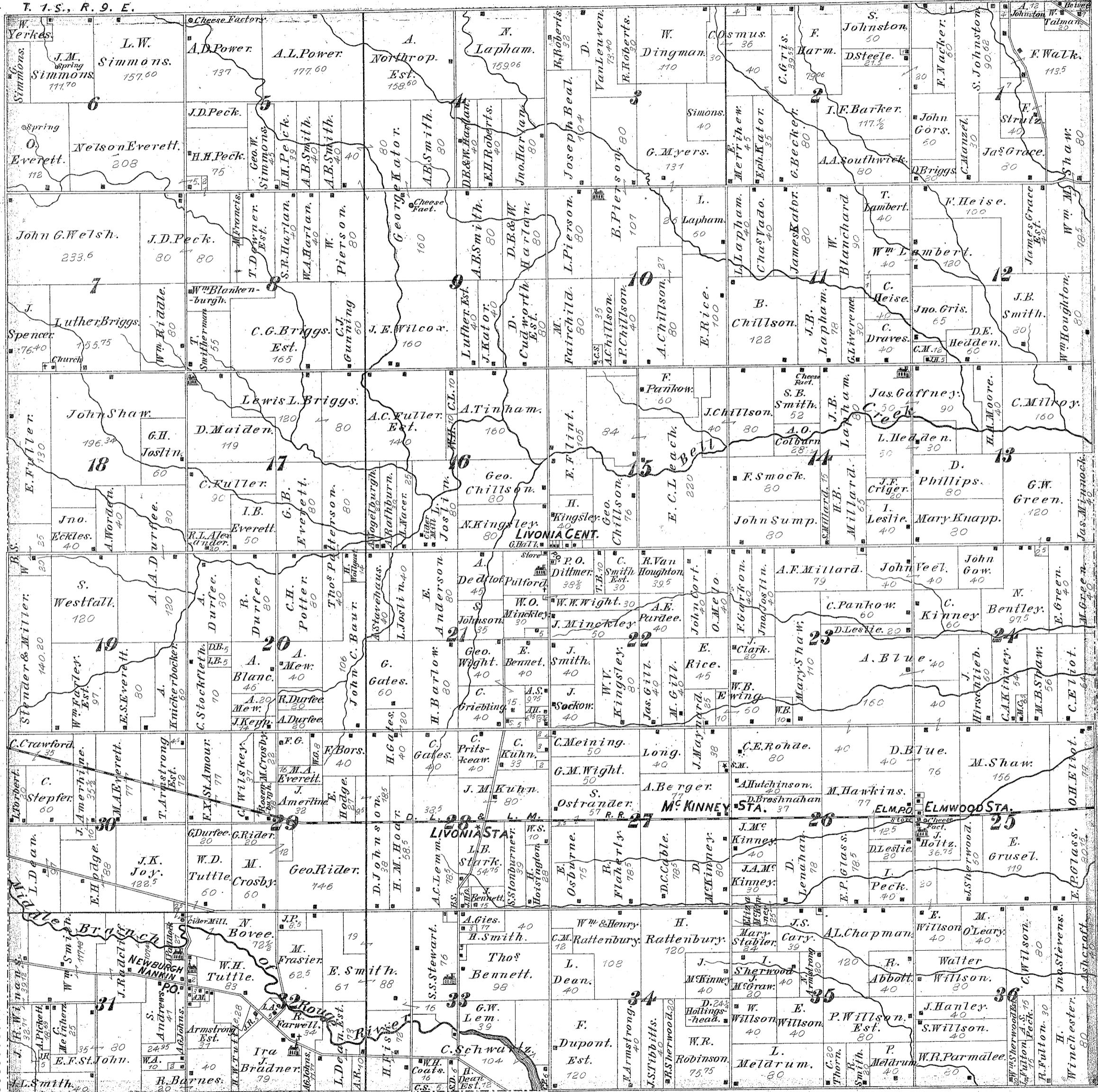


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH COON ESQ., DEARBORN T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.



# MAP OF LIVONIA TOWNSHIP.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.





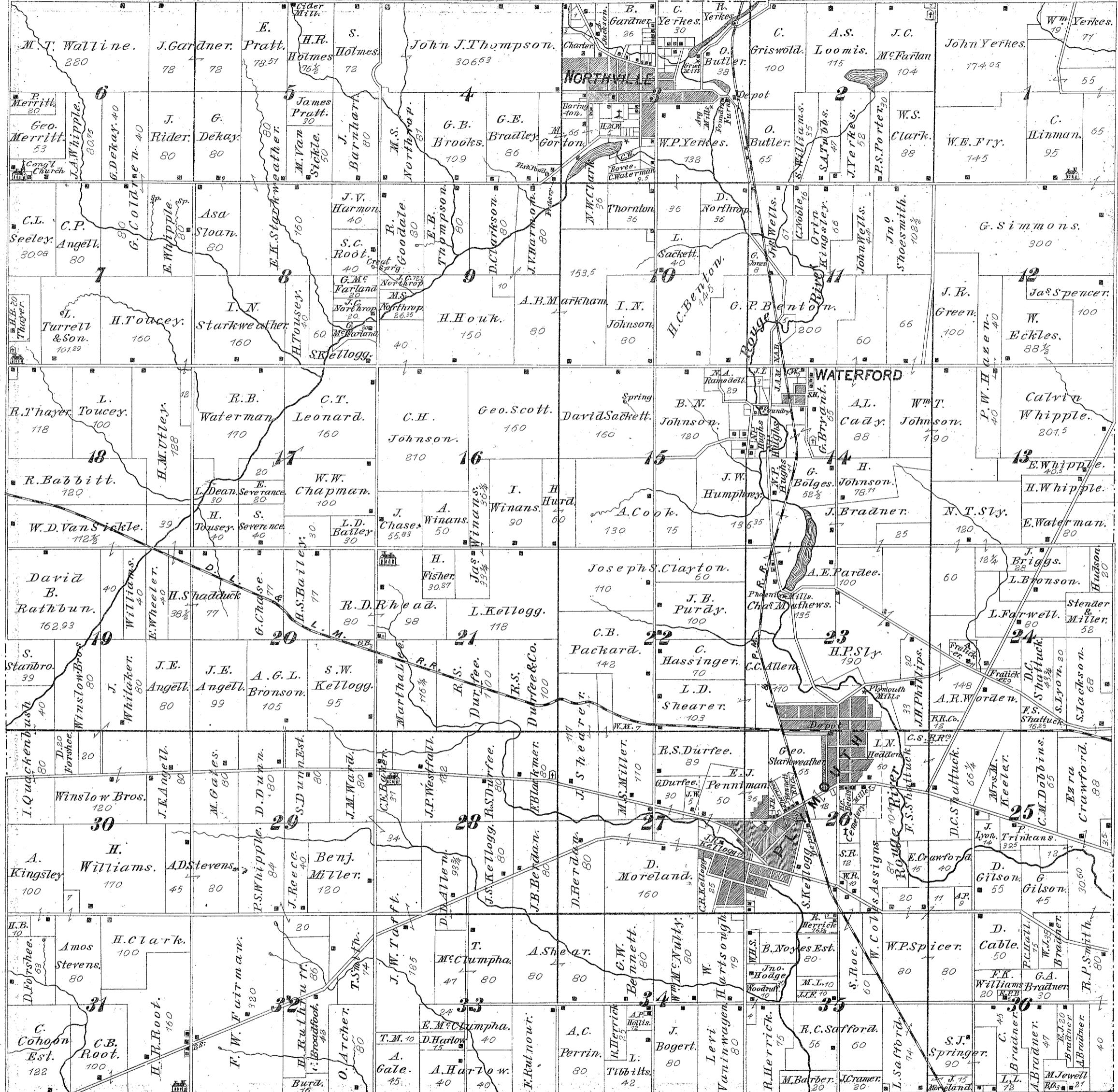
# MAP ONE

# PLYMOUTH

# TOWN SHIP

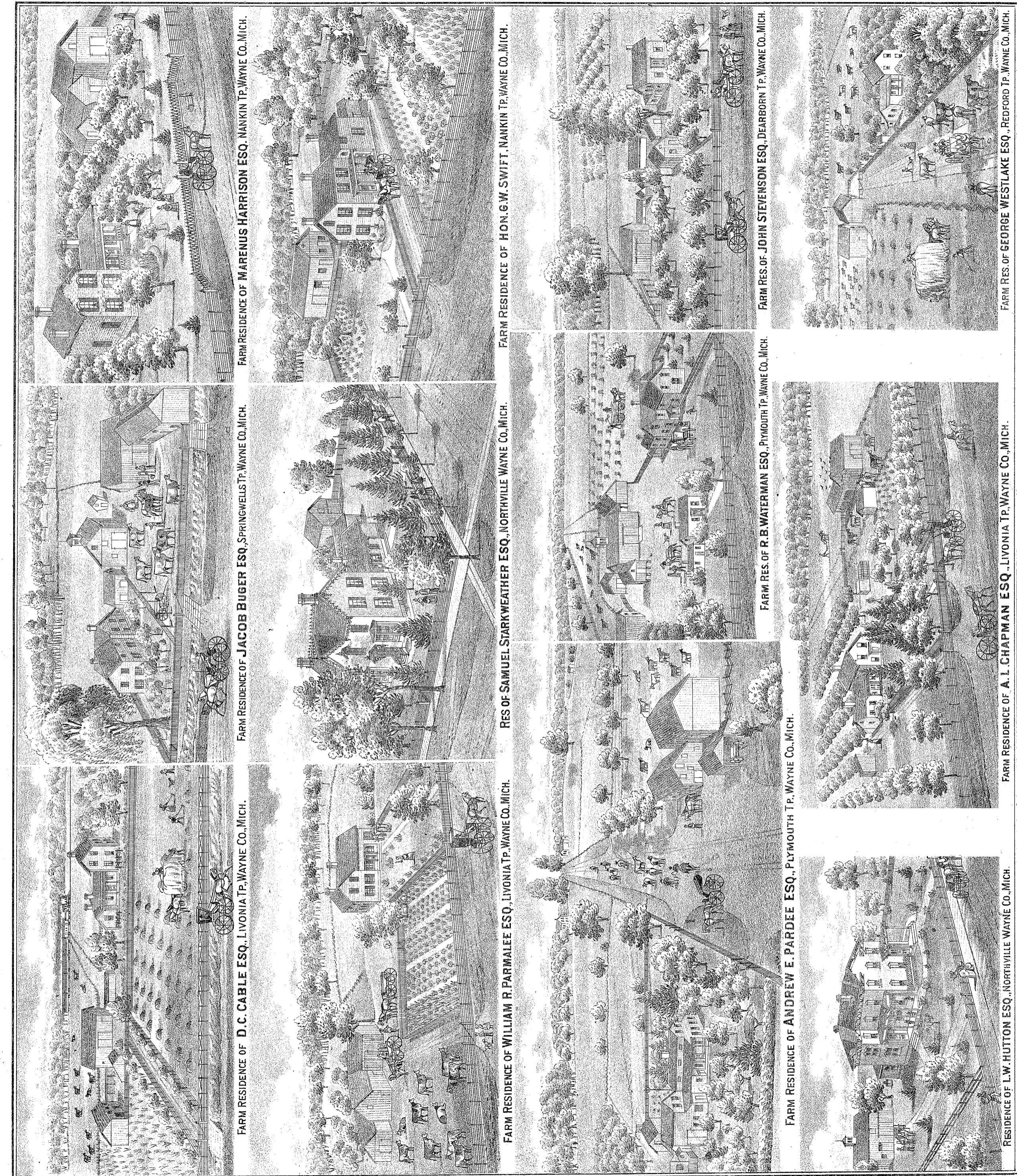
*Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.*

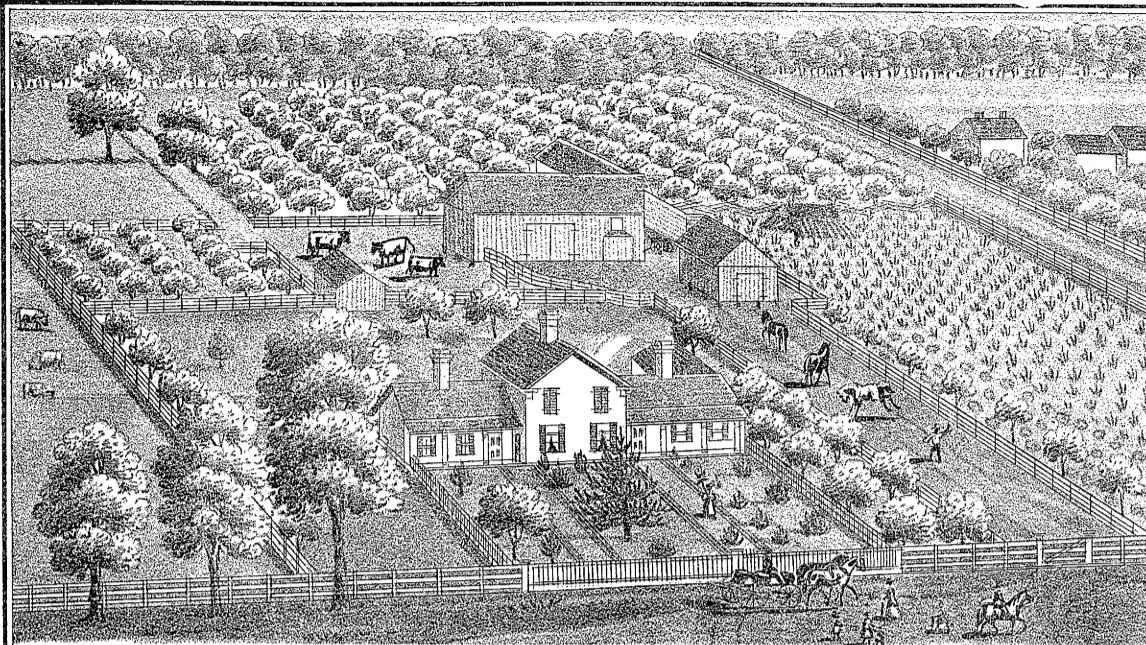
T. T. S., R. S. E.



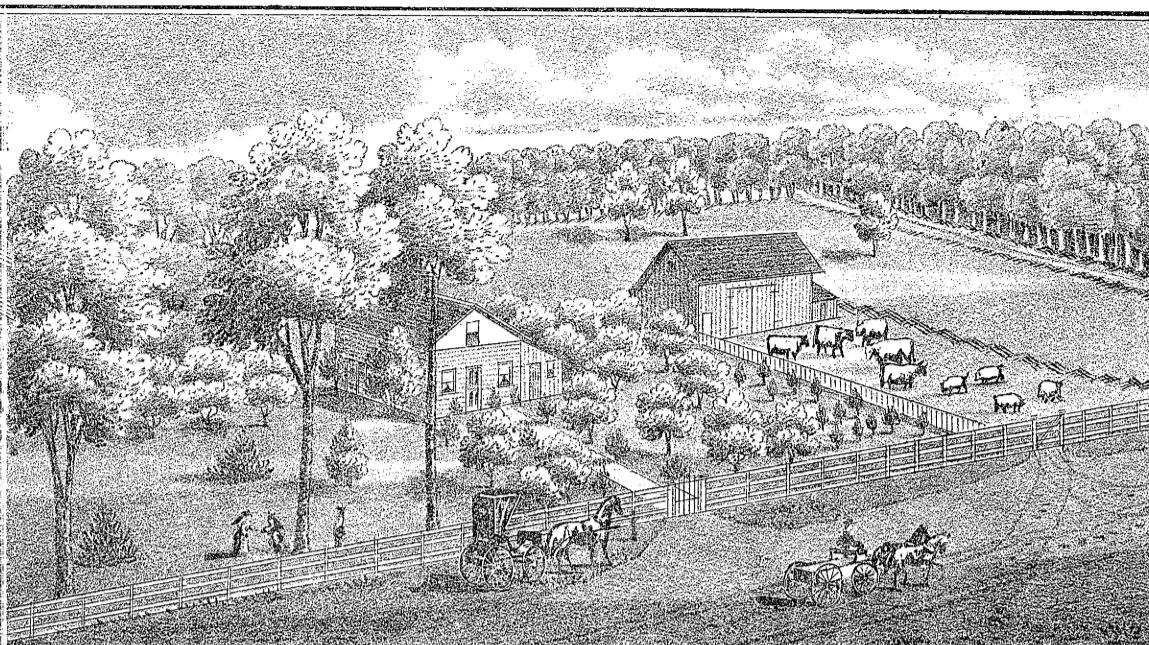
## **NORTHVILLE**

T.I.S.R.8.E.  
Scale 60 Rods to 1 Inch

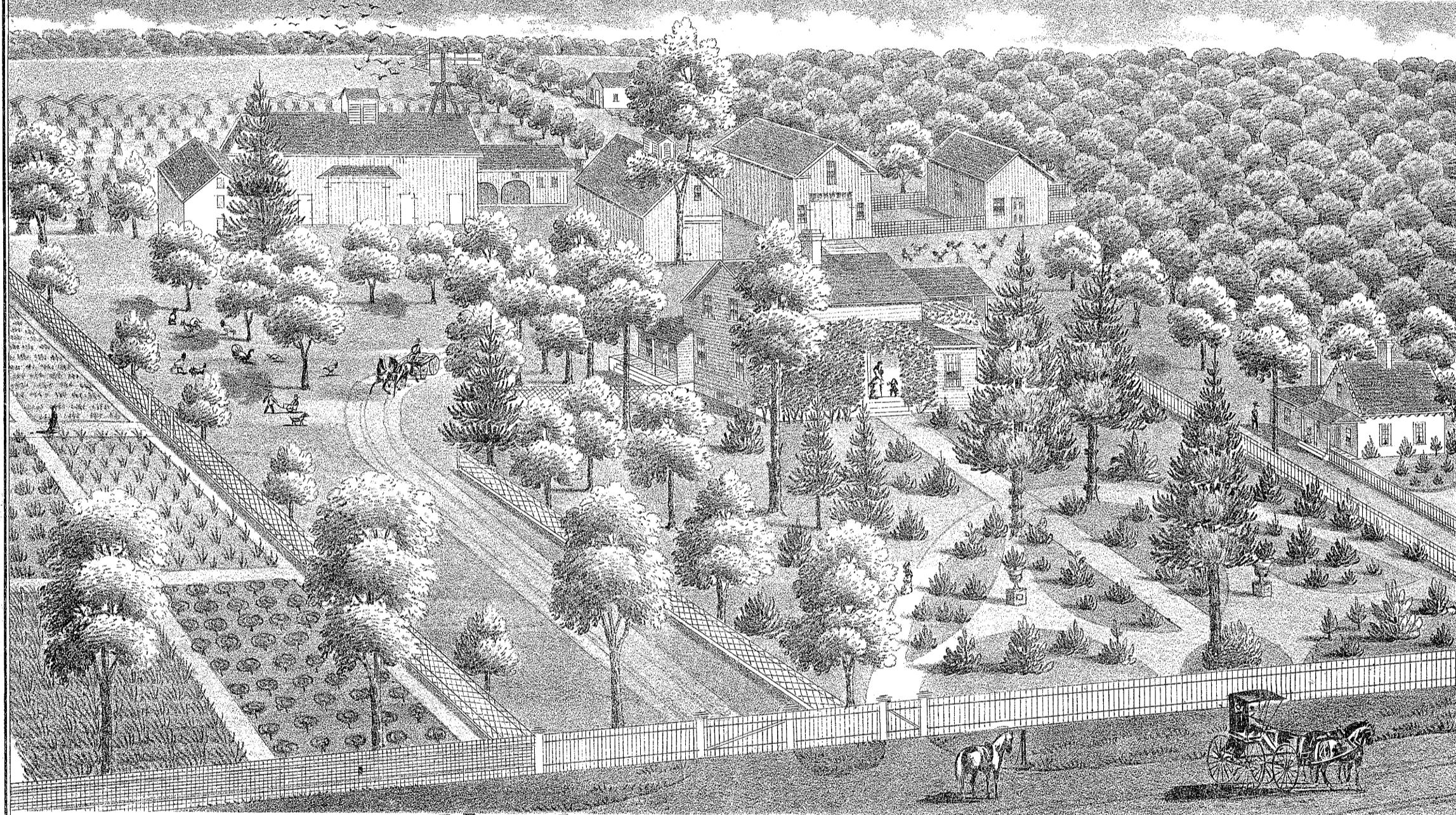




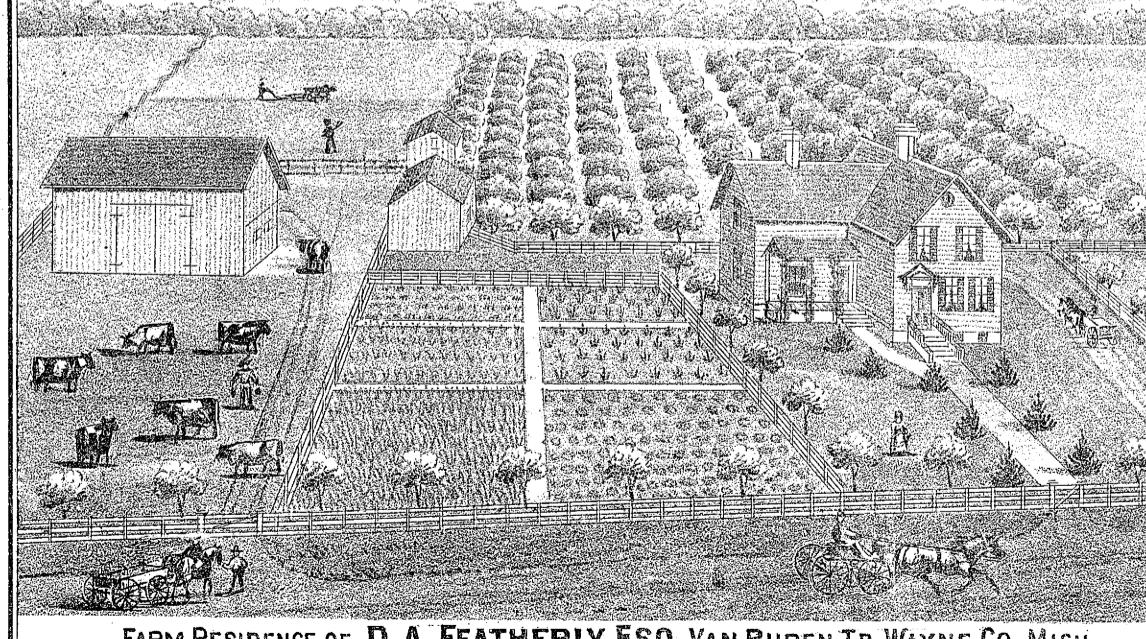
FARM RES. OF WM. CRAWFORD, ESQ., VAN BUREN T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.



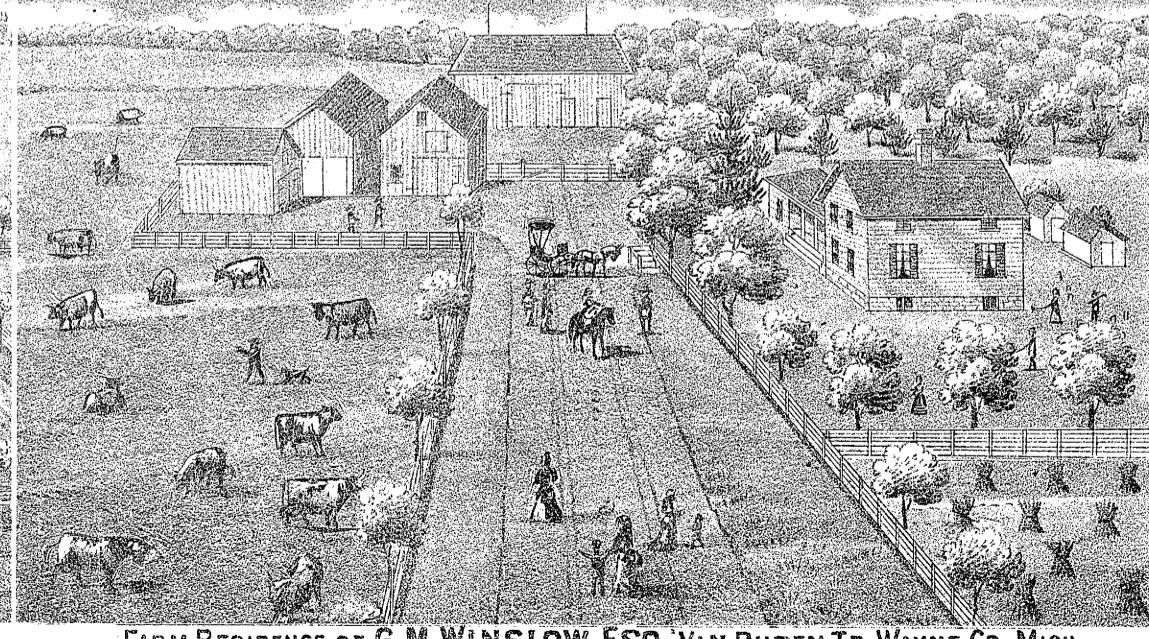
FARM RES. OF THE HON. PERRY D. PEARL, SUMPTER T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.



RESIDENCE OF L.R. BROWN, ESQ., "LOCUST GROVE FARM", VAN BUREN T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.

*The old Homestead of N. J. Brown Deceased.*

FARM RESIDENCE OF D.A. FEATHERLY, ESQ., VAN BUREN T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.,



FARM RESIDENCE OF G.M. WINSLOW, ESQ., VAN BUREN T.P., WAYNE CO., MICH.

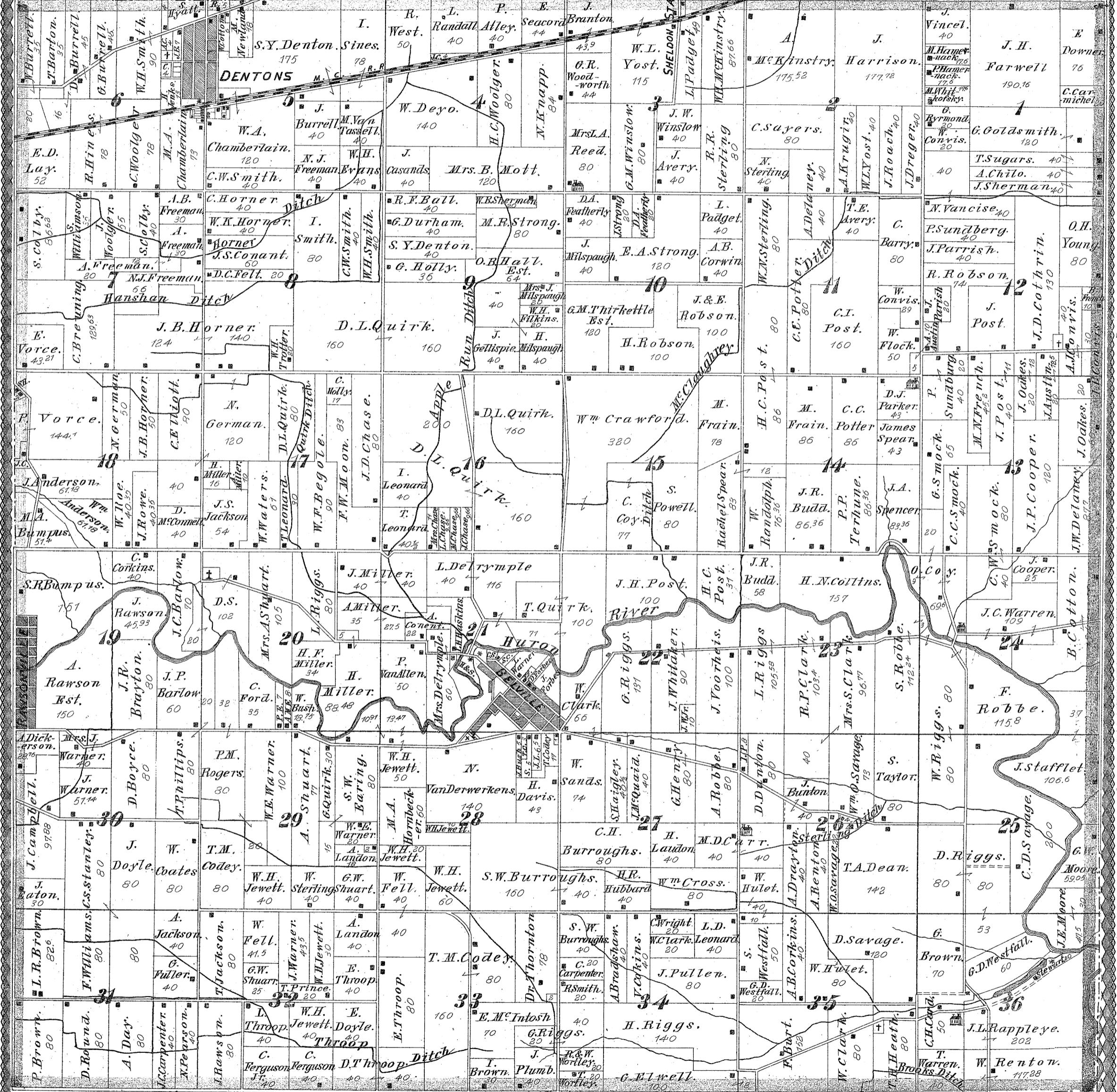
# MAP OF

# VAN BUREN

# TOWNSHIP.

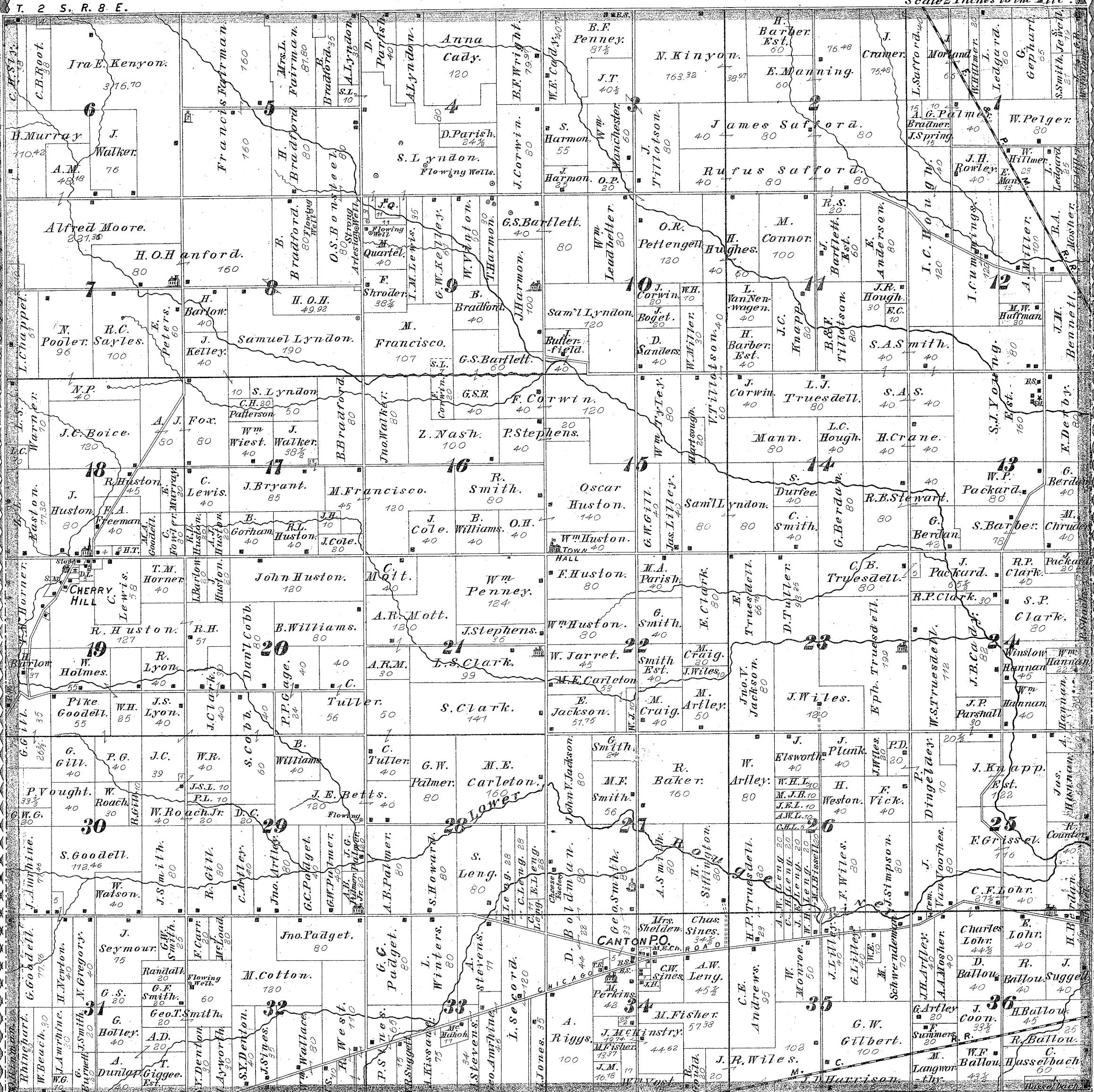
T. 3 S., R. 8 E.

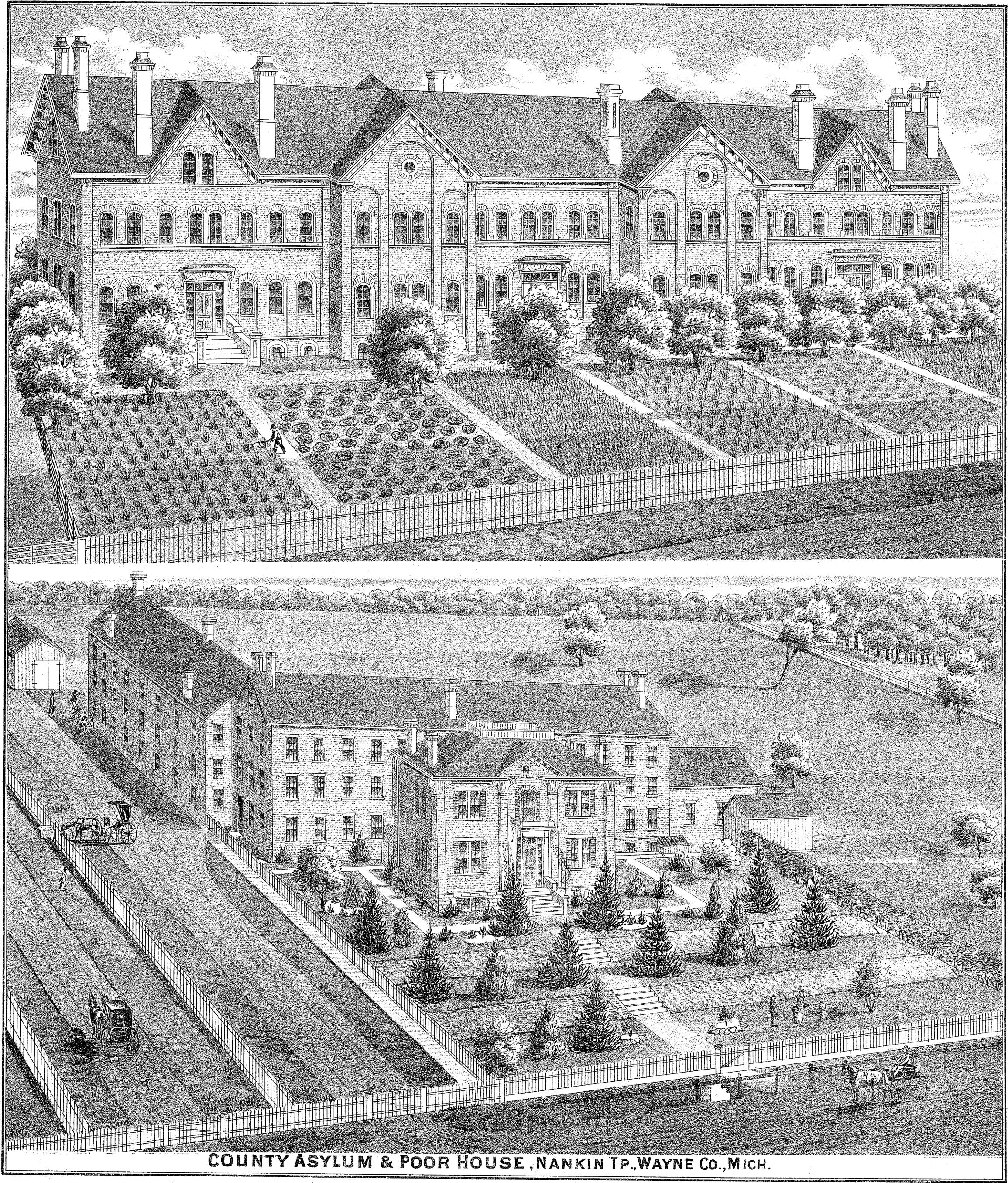
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.



MAP OF CANTON TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile





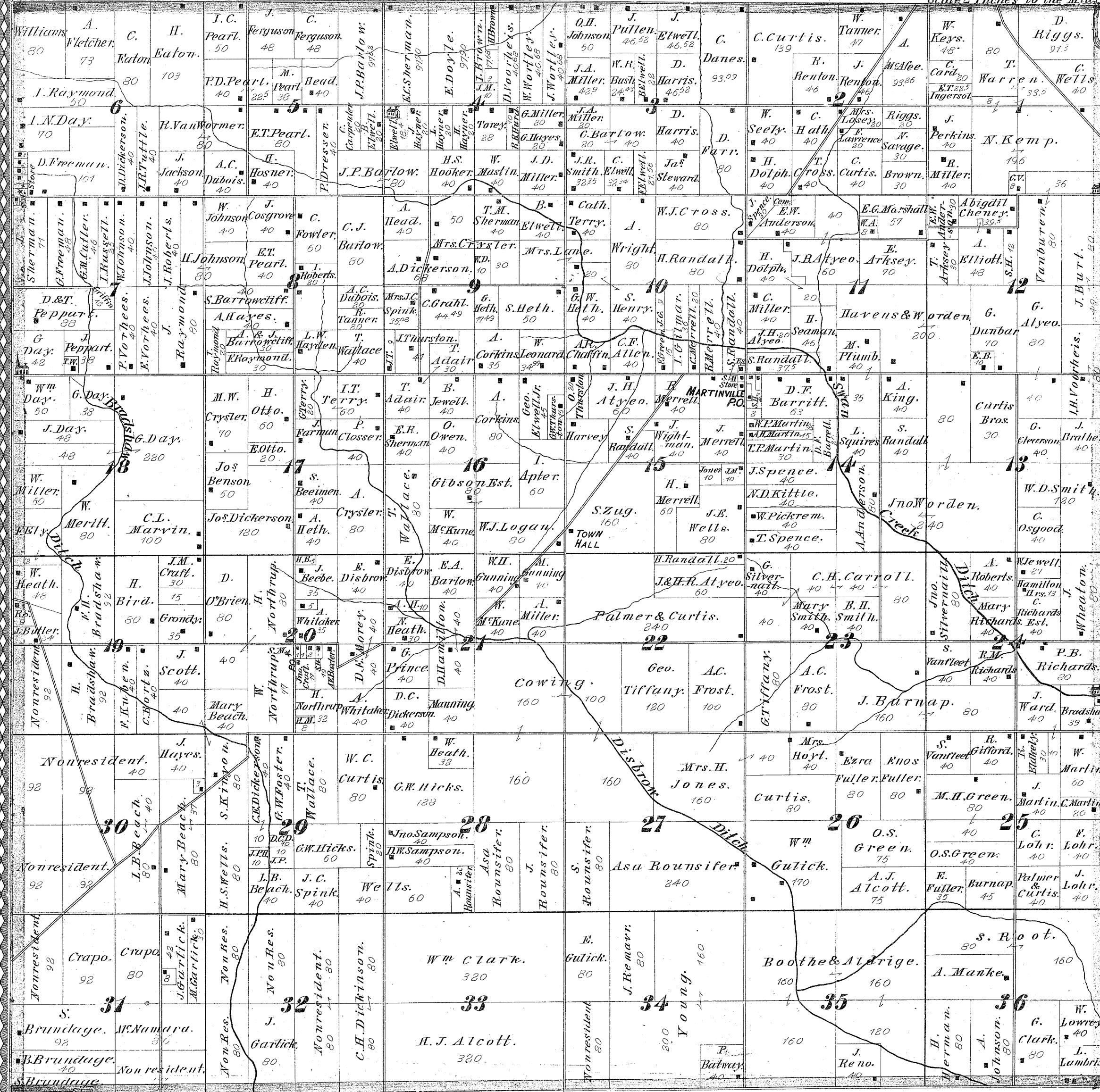
COUNTY ASYLUM & POOR HOUSE, NANKIN TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.

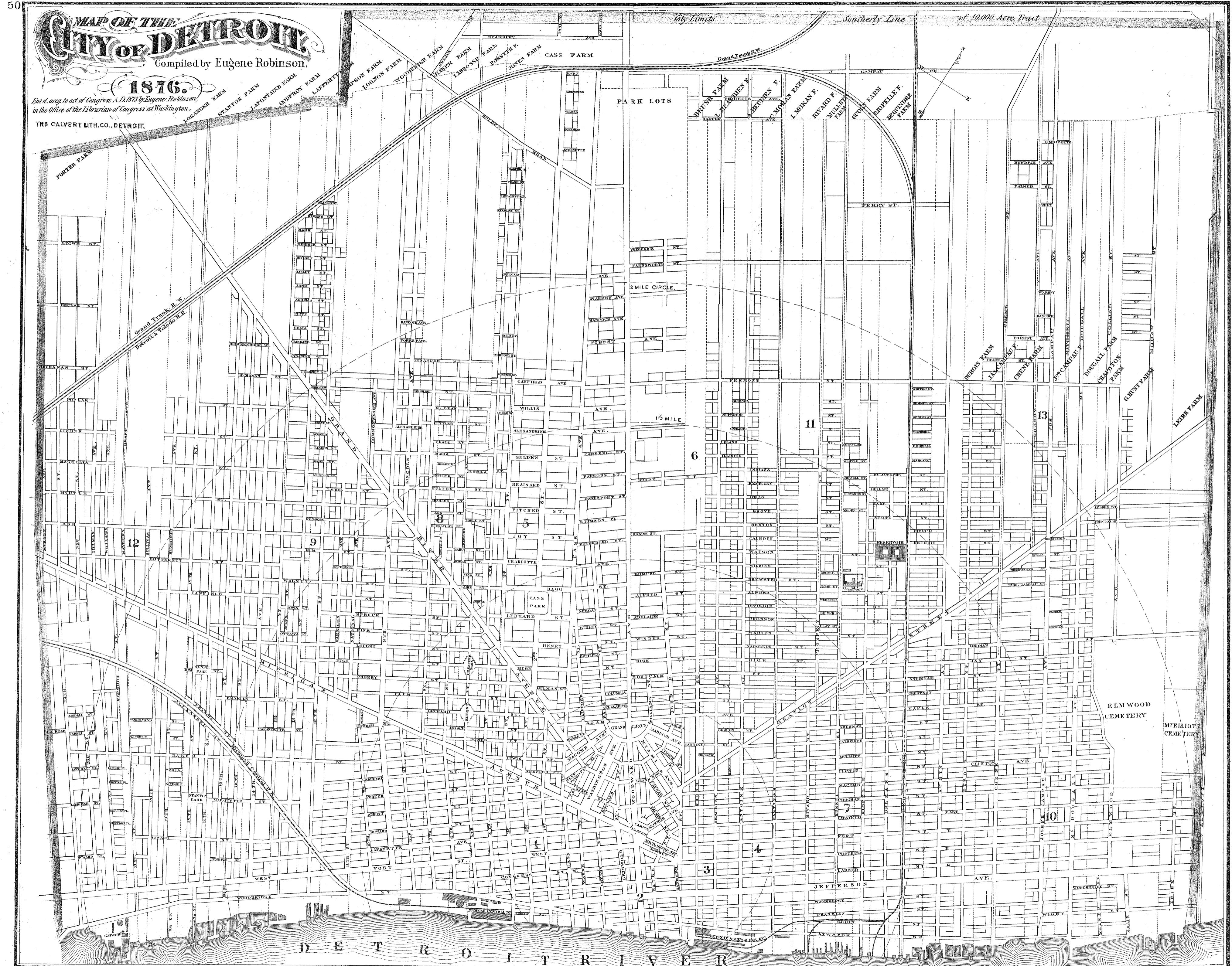


# MAP OF SUMPTER TOWNSHIP

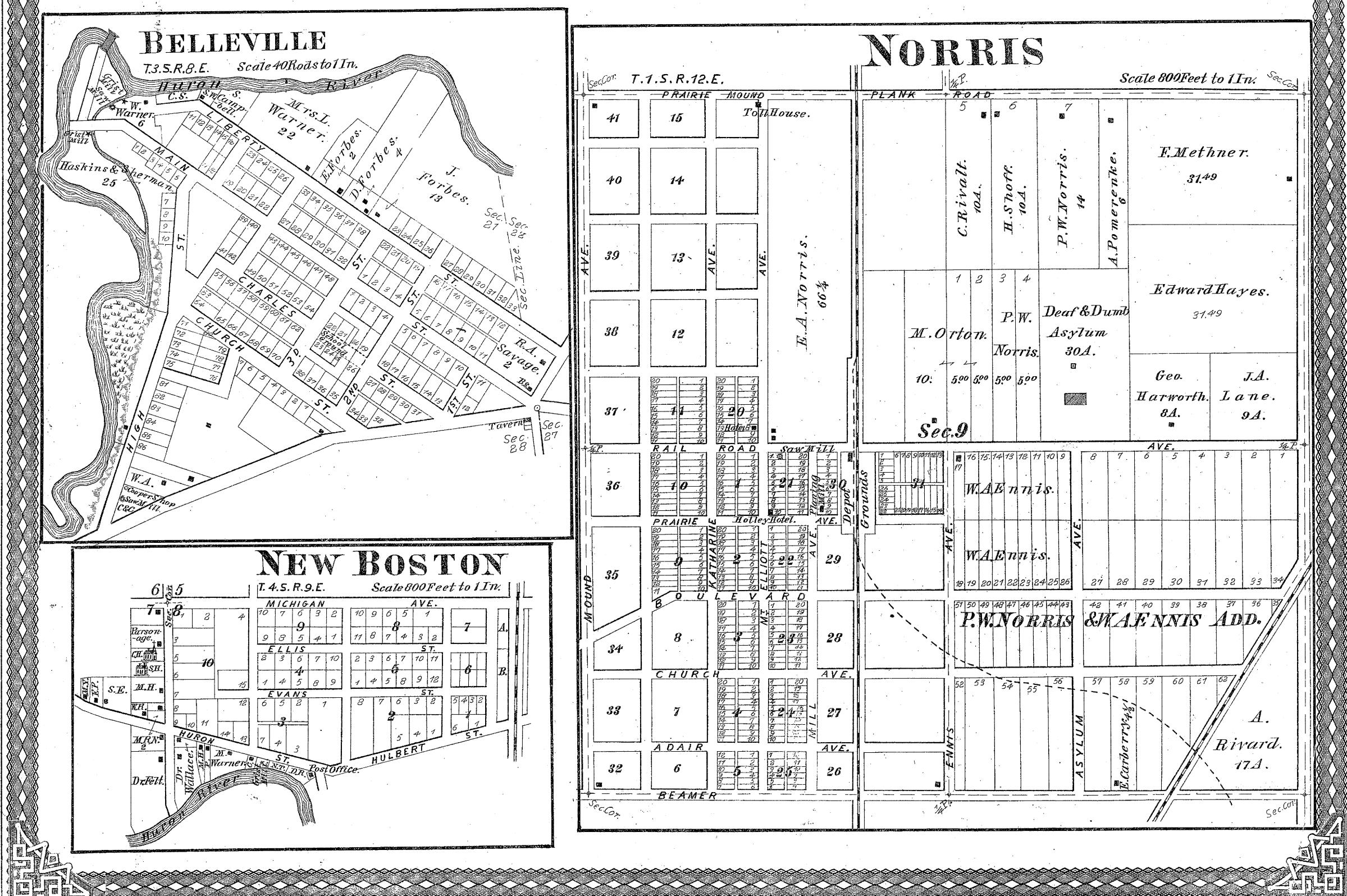
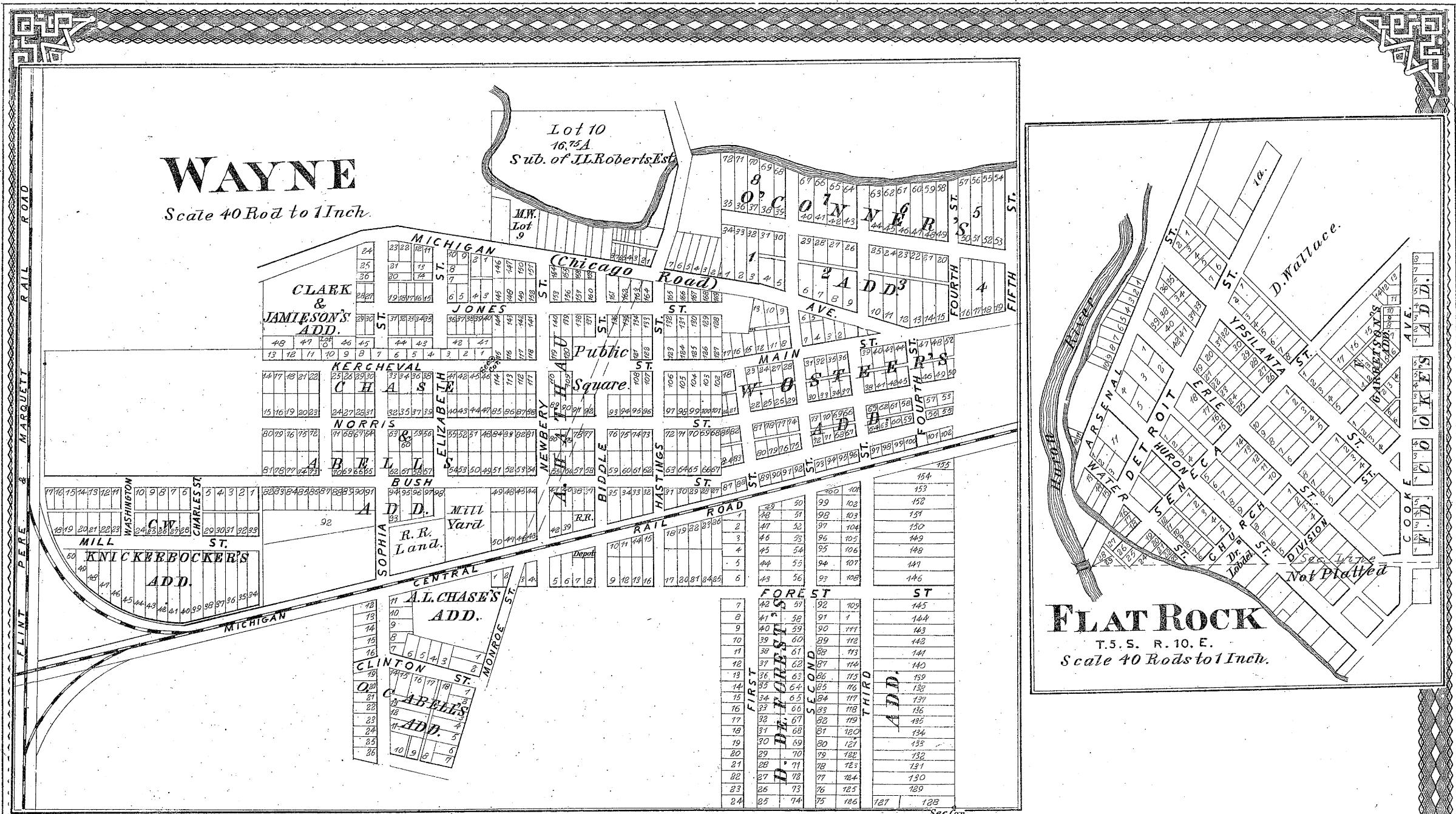
T. 4. S., R. 8.E.

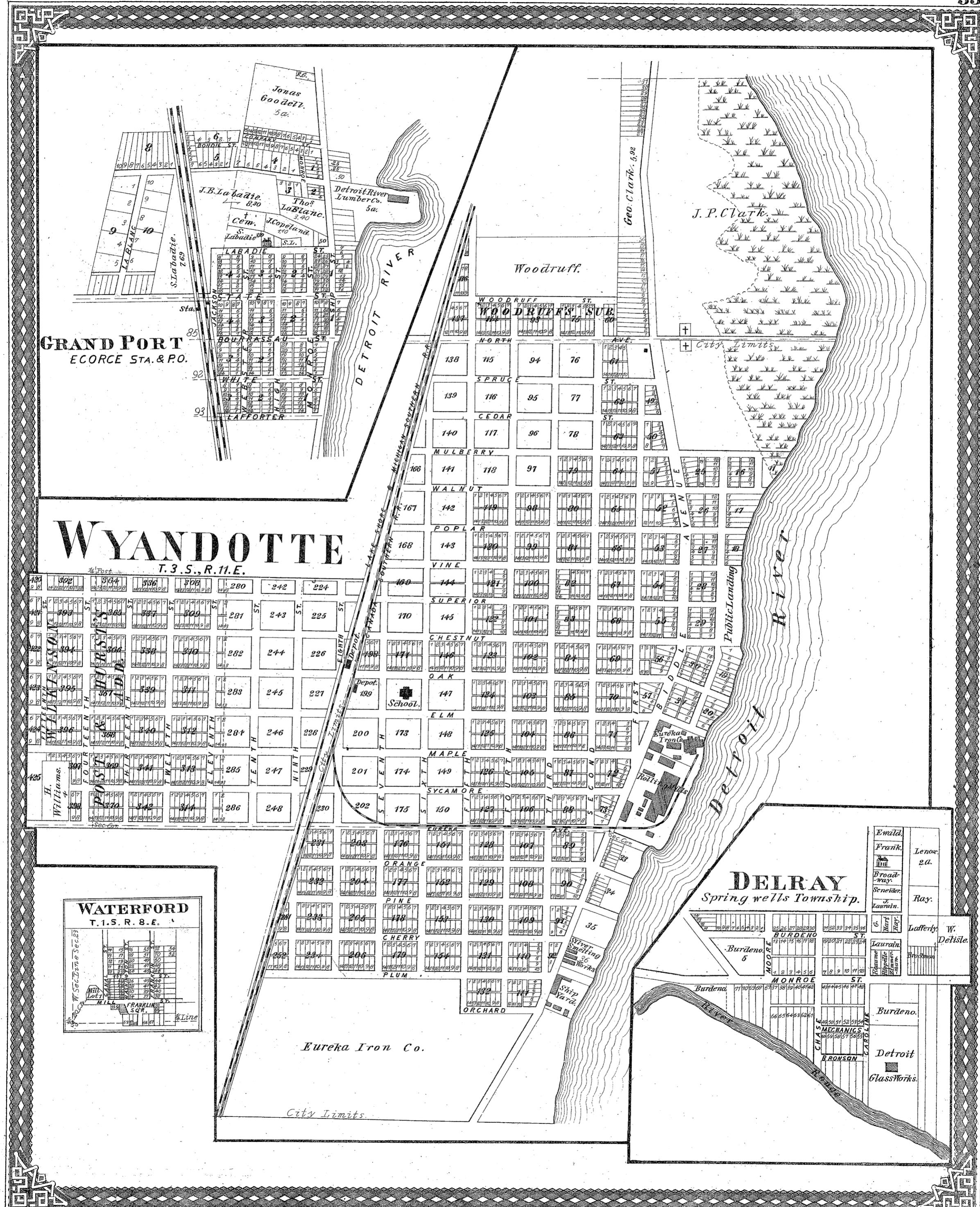
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

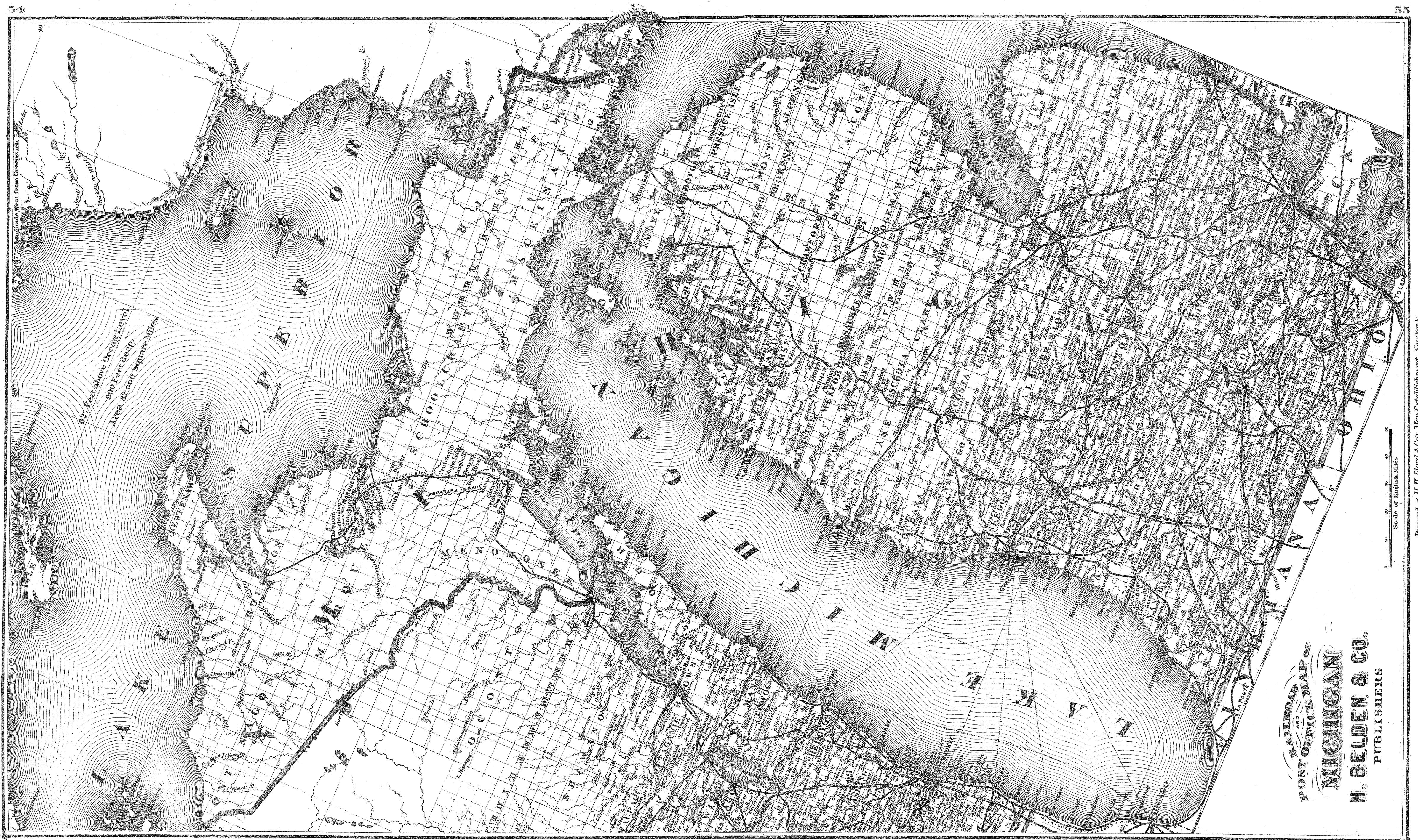






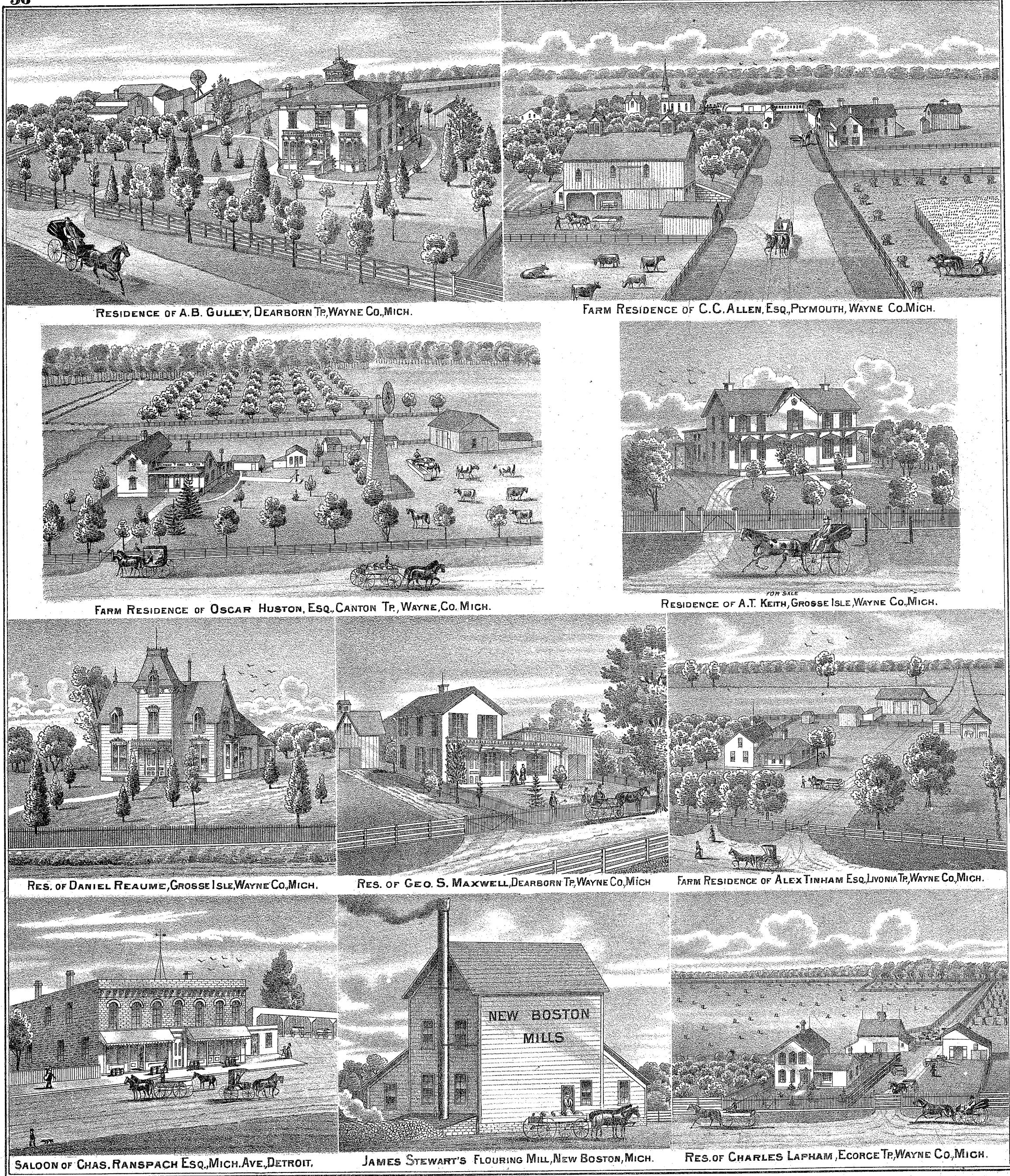


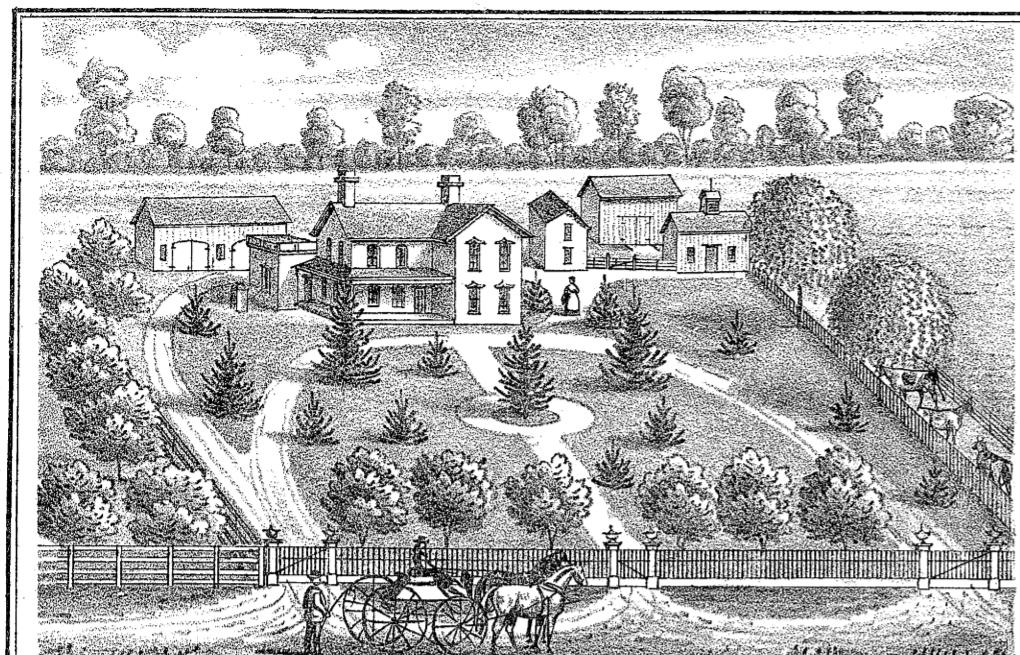




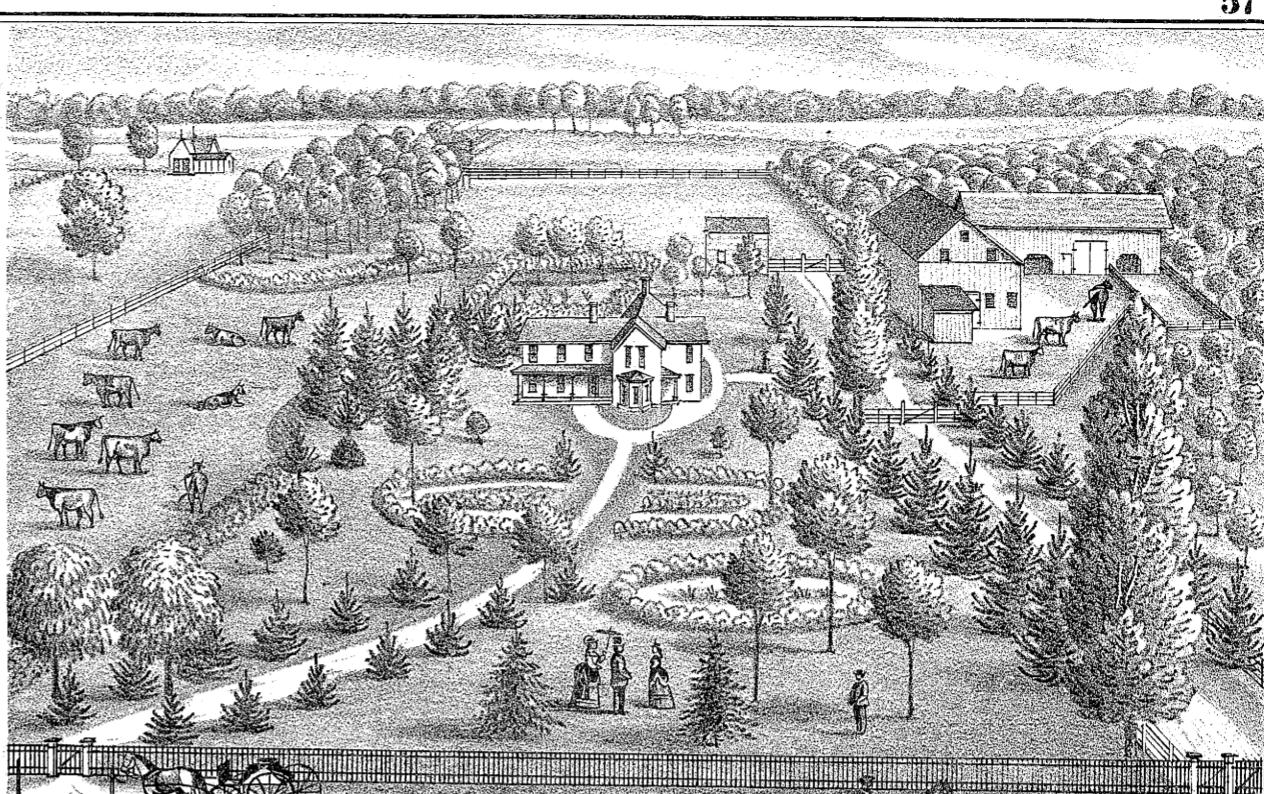
Prepared at H.H. Lloyd & Cos Map Establishment, New York.



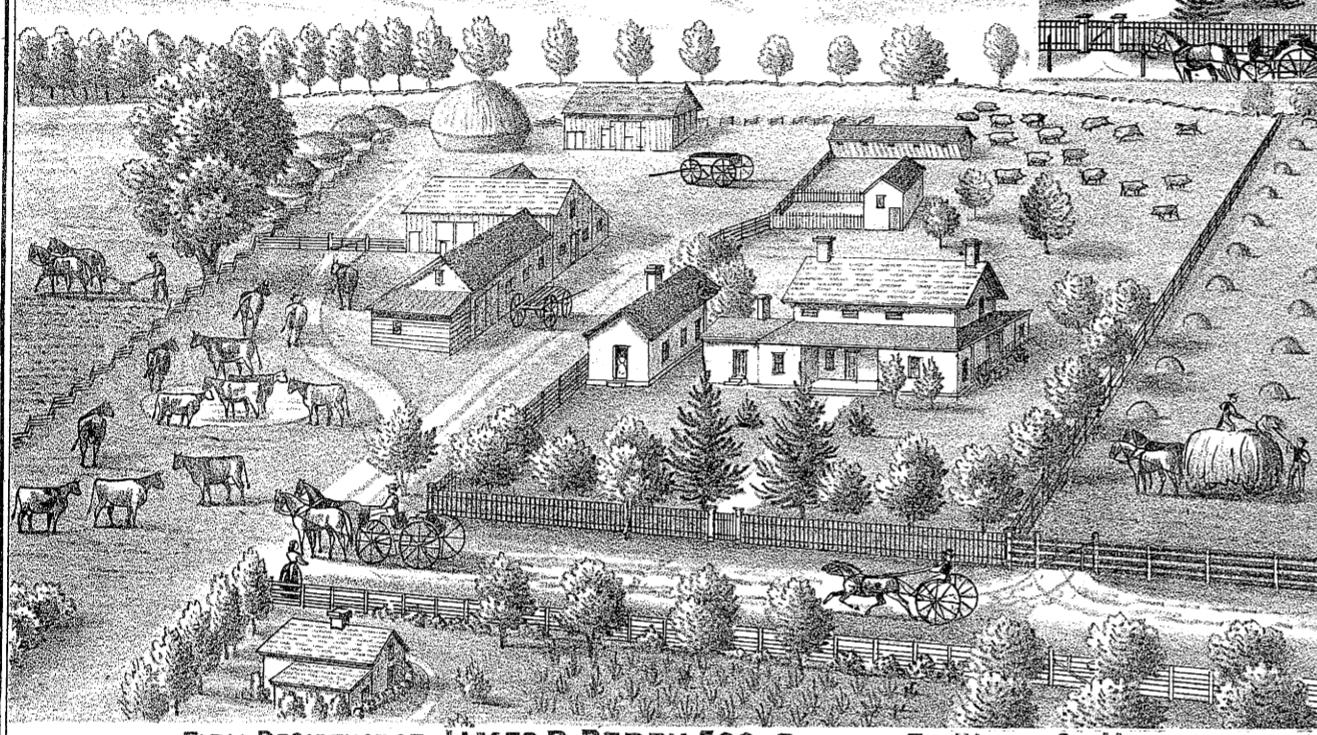




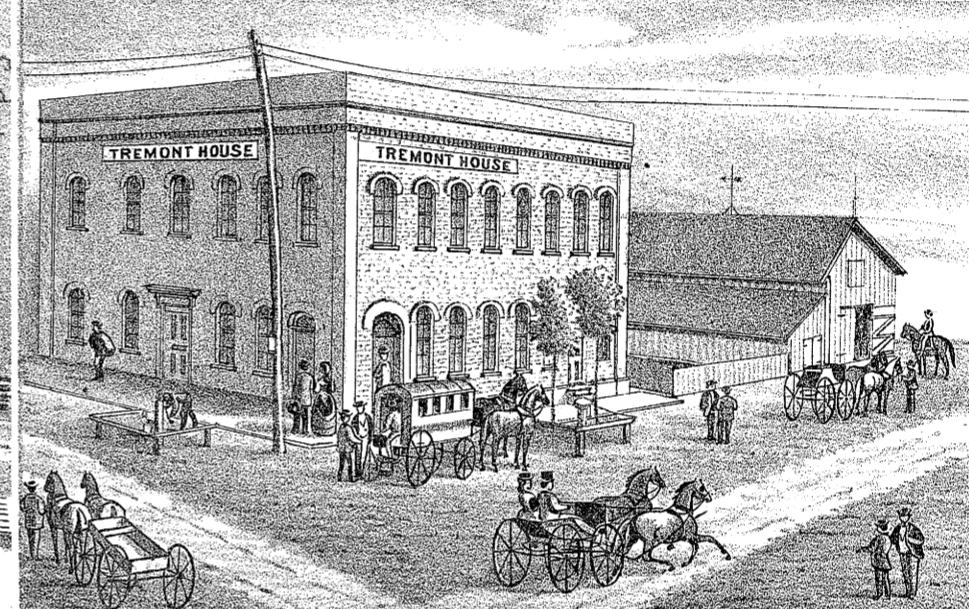
FARM RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL KEVENY ESQ., DEARBORN TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



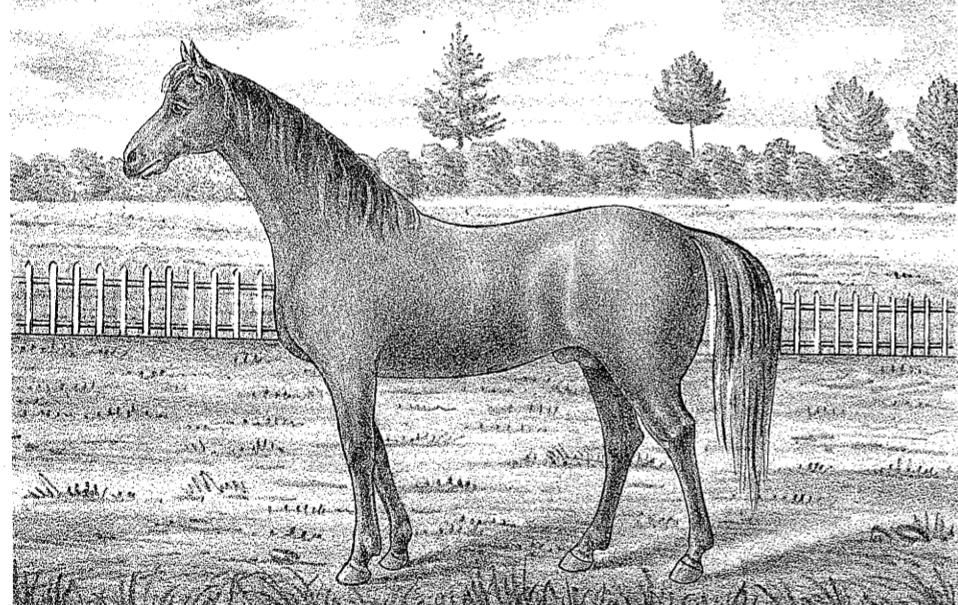
FARM RESIDENCE OF T.D. COOKE, ESQ., FLAT ROCK TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



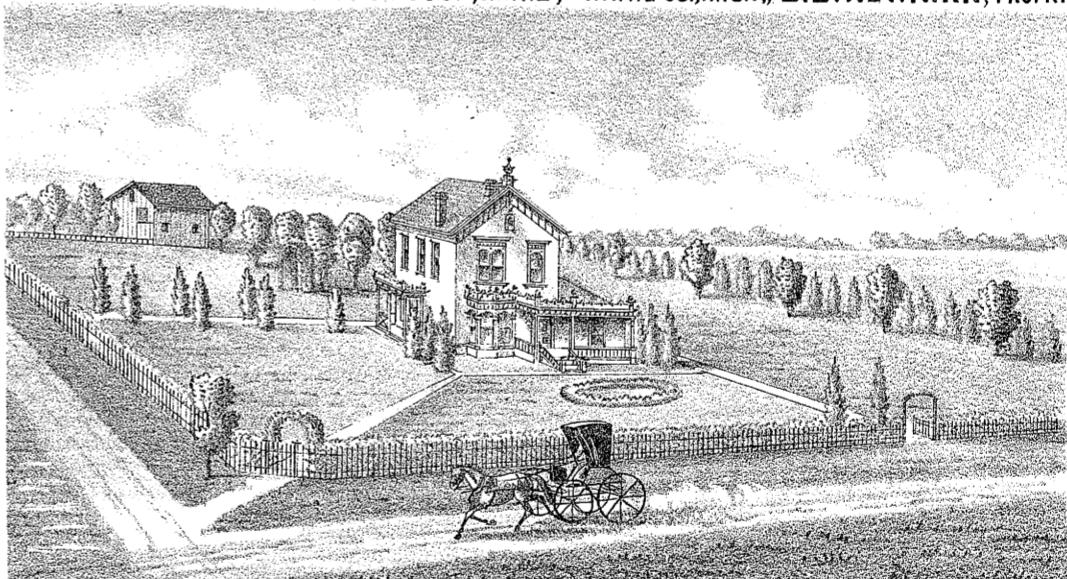
FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES D. PERRY, ESQ., REDFORD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



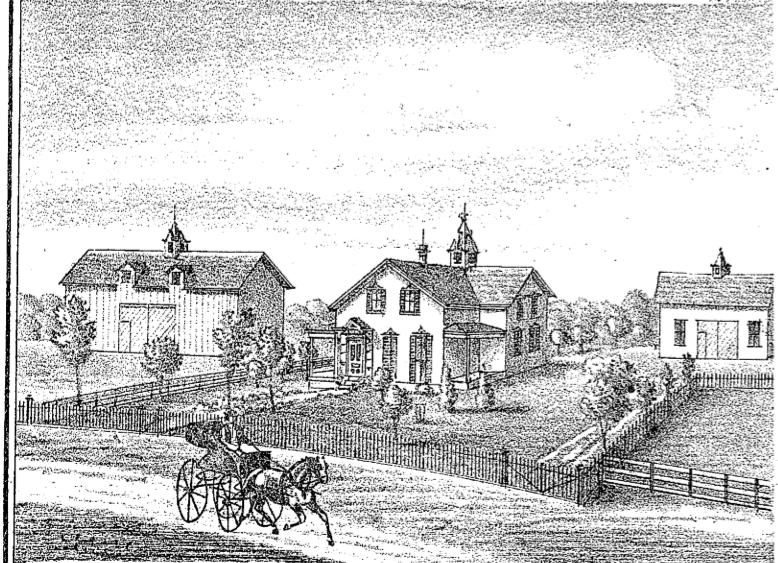
TREMONT HOUSE, WAYNE, WAYNE CO., MICH., D.B. NEWKIRK, PROPRIETOR



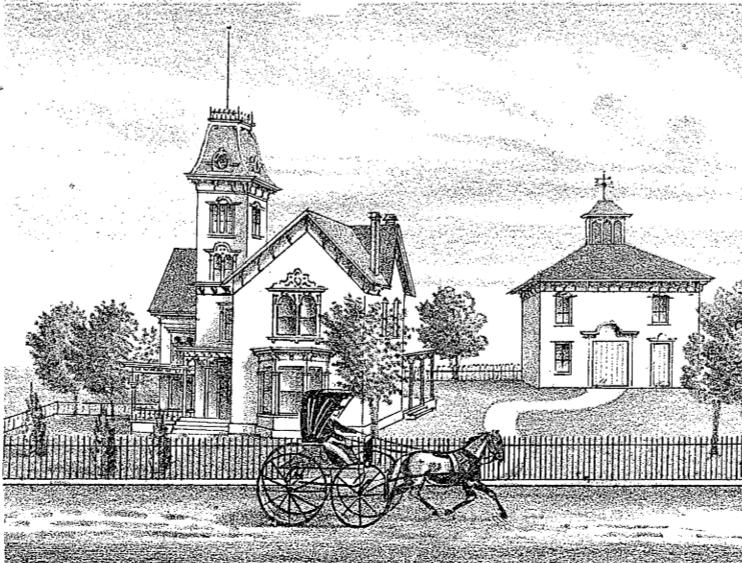
BAY MORGAN THE PROPERTY OF F.W. BARBOUR, DEARBORN TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.  
Pedigree. Was sired by Conger Horse and he by Morgan Hunter, and he by Gifford Morgan and he by Woodbury and he by Justice Morgan.



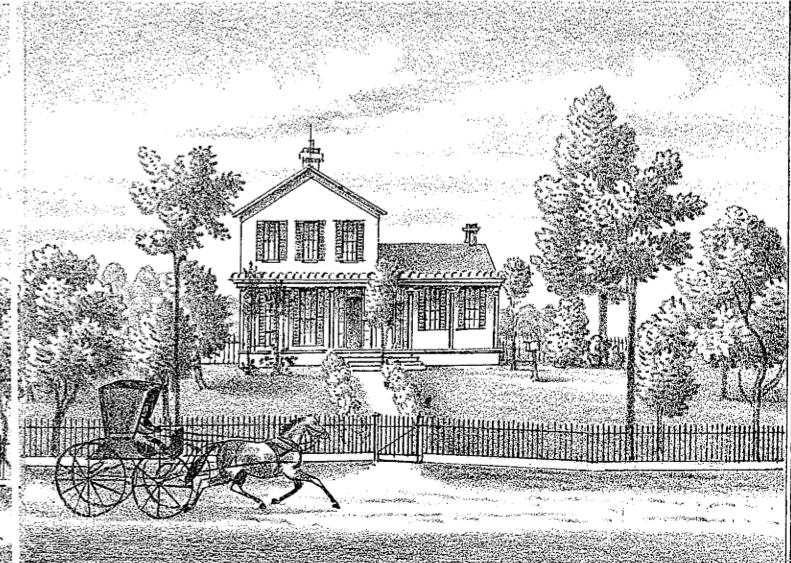
"INGLESIDE" RESIDENCE OF T. LANGLEY, GREENFIELD TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



RES. OF WM. SHOEMAKER, GROSSE POINT TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.



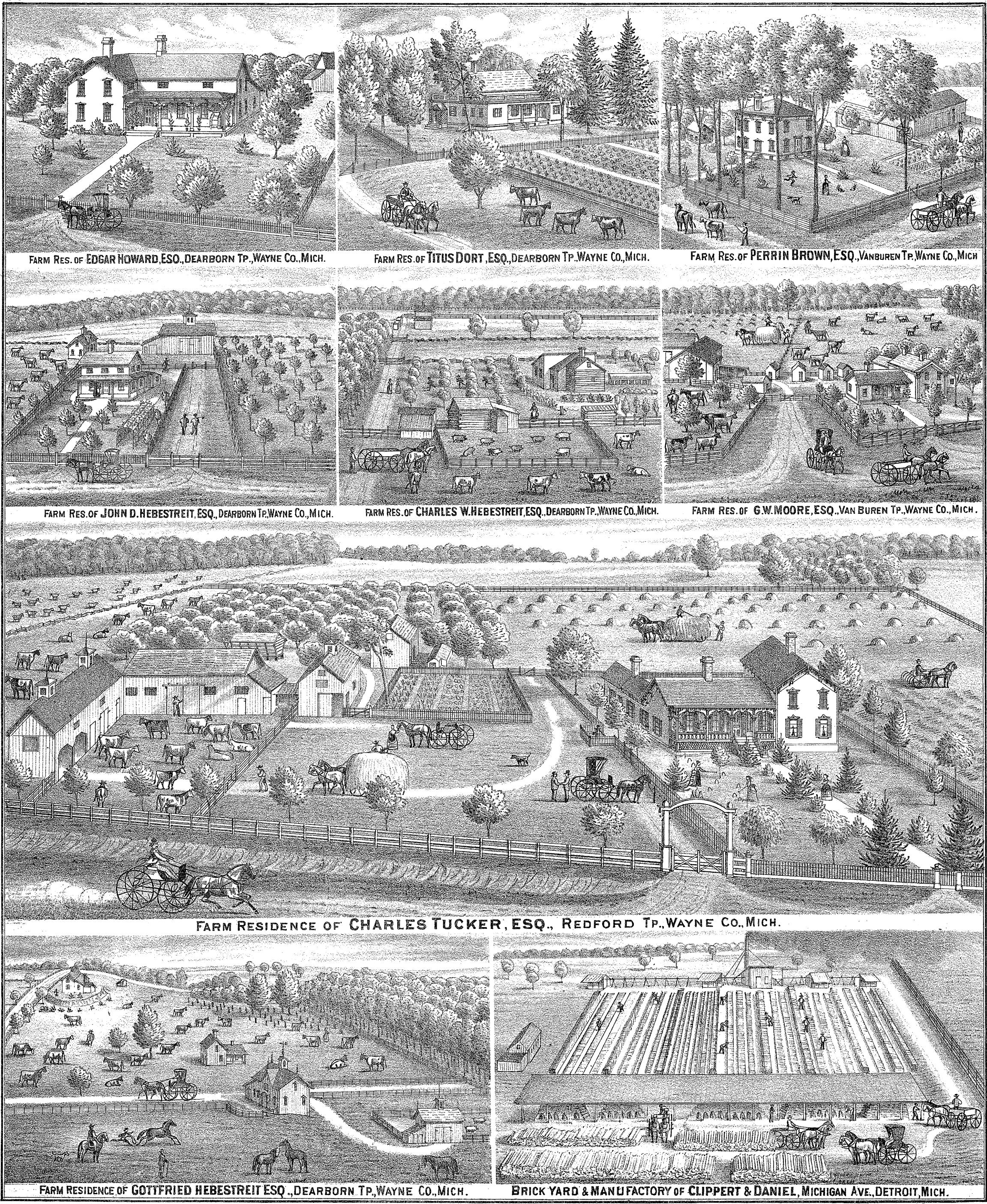
RES. OF JOHN B. GRAVIER, GROSSE POINT TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.  
This place for sale with 16 acres land on reasonable terms.



RES. OF PETER ELLAIR, GROSSE POINT TP., WAYNE CO., MICH.







# HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

THIS COUNTY is among the oldest in the "territory northwest of the River Ohio." It was organized by Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, on the 11th of August, 1796. The Northwestern Territory had been organized at Marietta, Ohio, under Governor Arthur St. Clair, in 1788. Here the first county in the Northwestern Territory, named Washington, was laid out, in which magistrates and civil officers were appointed. In January, 1790, the government of the Northwestern Territory was removed to Cincinnati, where, in that year, the county of Hamilton was formed. Winthrop Sargent then proceeded to Illinois, and, in the latter part of 1790, the county of St. Clair was organized at Kaskaskia. It was established for the purpose of extending the civil government of the United States over the settlers (chiefly French) residing at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and that region. The next county formed was that of Knox, at Post Vincennes, also by Winthrop Sargent, in the year 1790. Says Burnett, in his Notes: "In the spring of 1796, there were four counties in the Northwestern Territory, each of which was sufficiently extensive to form an independent State. They bore the names of Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair and Knox, in honor of the distinguished Revolutionary patriots after whom they were called, and who, in public estimation, stood in the scale of merit in the order in which they are here named. The seat of justice of the county first named was established at Marietta, that of the second at Cincinnati, of the third at Kaskaskia, and of the fourth at Vincennes. In each of the counties, courts of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were established. The General Court consisted of three Judges, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom received a salary of \$800 a year from the Treasury of the United States. It was the highest judicial tribunal in the Territory, and was vested with original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, and in capital cases; and, on questions of divorce and alimony, its jurisdiction was exclusive. It was, however, a common law court merely, without chancery powers, and it was a court of *dernier resort*. It had power to revise and reverse the decisions of all other tribunals in the Territory; yet its own proceedings could not be reversed or set aside even by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was held at Cincinnati in March, at Marietta in October, at Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes at such times in each year as the Judges saw fit to designate. In conjunction with the Governor, or, in his absence, the Secretary of the Territory, the Judges were constituted a legislative body, and vested with power to adopt any law in force in any of the original States; and it was made their duty to report all laws so adopted to the Congress of the United States for their approval."

Prior to the establishment of Wayne County, Gen. Anthony Wayne had achieved his great victory over the British and the Indians in the Maumee Valley, and had negotiated the famous treaty of Greenville. This instrument, ceding large quantities of land to the United States in Ohio and on the southeastern border of Indiana, was signed on the 3d day of August, 1795. The British still held the posts at Mackinaw and Detroit, and by that means had been able to foment most of the Indian disturbances which had preceded the successful campaign of Gen. Wayne. Several questions of no little interest had sprung up, which excited unfriendly feelings between the two nations, and governed their policy. Debts due by Americans to British subjects, the payment of which had been guaranteed by the treaty of 1783, were not paid; some of the States had passed laws repudiating these debts; on the other hand, slaves belonging to American citizens had been taken away by the British officers, and had not been restored. In consequence of this unsettled state of things, when the Baron Steuben was sent by Gen. Washington to Sir Frederick Haldimand, at Quebec, to arrange matters for the occupation of these posts, with instructions to proceed to Michigan and along the line of the lake frontier for the purpose of taking possession of them, he was informed that they would not be given up, and was refused passports to Niagara and Detroit. In connection with the retention of the posts by the British, a new and powerful Indian confederacy was evidently organizing in the West. As early as December, 1786, a grand council of the different tribes was held near the mouth of the Detroit River. At this council were delegates from the Six Nations—the Hurons, the Ottawas, the Miami, the Shawanees, the Chippewas, the Cherokees, the Delawares, the Pottawatomies, and from the confederates of Wabash. The principal subject of discussion at this council appears to have been a question of boundary. It was contended by the Indians that the United States had no right to cross the Ohio River, but they advised a pacific line of policy, so long as there was no actual encroachment upon their territory. The design of this discussion undoubtedly was to create a belief that the Americans intended to drive them from their lands, and, as was said, "to kindle their council fires wherever they thought proper, without consulting the Indians." The American Government, indeed, considered that the treaty of 1783 invested them with jurisdiction over the Indian territory, a claim which the native occupants were by no means disposed to admit. Among other things, as a plea for retaining the western posts, it was pretended by the British that the extensive and valuable country in which they were situated had been ceded away through some oversight on the part of the Commissioners, or from their ignorance of the geography of the country. But the real motives by which they were actuated are sufficiently manifest. They had already succeeded in exciting hostile feelings among the Indian tribes, and this they were determined to take advantage of for the purpose of preventing this broad and fertile region from passing out of their hands. Many of the half-breeds were also active in seconding the views of the English, not only by inflaming the minds of the Indians, but by promising to take up arms in their cause, from a belief that if they did not thus side with them they would not afterward be suffered to trade in their territory. Meanwhile, Alexander McKenzie, an agent of the British Government, visited Detroit, painted like a savage, and stated that he had just returned from the remote tribes of the upper lakes, who were all in

arms and prepared to oppose the claims of the Americans to the western lands; that large bodies of warriors had already assembled, and that they were about to attack the infant settlements of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The artifice practiced by McKenzie succeeded to his wish, and he could the better operate upon the prejudices and passions of the Indians, as he spoke their language perfectly. Elliott and the notorious Simon Girty were no less active in exciting the savages to war.

In 1794, an agent was sent from the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi for the same object, and to hasten the organization of the Indian Confederacy against the United States. "Children," said he, to his savage auditors, "you see me on my feet grasping the tomahawk to strike them (the Americans). We will strike together. I do not desire you to go before me in the front, but to follow me. Children, you hear what these distant nations have said to us, so that we have nothing to do but put our designs into immediate execution, and to forward this pipe to the three warring nations who have been so long struggling for their country. Tell them to smoke this pipe and to forward it to all the lake Indians, and to their Northern brethren. Then nothing will be wanting to complete our general union from the rising to the setting sun, and all the nations will be ready to add strength to the blow we are going to strike." Excited by these various influences, bands of savage warriors, armed with tomahawk and scalping-knife, were seen hastening toward the lake posts, and another great Indian confederacy was formed, consisting of the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes, Miami, Chippewas and Delawares.

As early as 1785-86, the hostile Indians had occasionally sent their war parties against the feeble frontier settlements in Kentucky, and along the banks of the Ohio, where a few enterprising emigrants from Virginia and New England had erected their little clusters of log cabins.

These border incursions, which clearly appear to have been countenanced and aided by the British, induced the American Government, in 1790, to send into that quarter Gen. Josiah Harmar, an accomplished and able officer, to put a stop to them. Harmar advanced against the hostile tribes with a force amounting to fifteen hundred men; but imprudently dividing his army, he was taken by surprise and defeated by a body of Indians led by that famous warrior Little Turtle. His expedition was followed by that of Gen. St. Clair, in 1792, which was also defeated. Gen. St. Clair fell into an ambuscade which had been laid for him by the Indians, who, firing from behind their breastworks of fallen trees, carried destruction into the American ranks, and soon covered the ground with their dead. On account of these disasters it became necessary to increase the army. Gen. Washington exerted himself to the utmost to effect this object, and in due time a force was raised and placed in command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. Wayne began to move his army in 1793. Advancing through the forests of Western Ohio to the spot which had been rendered memorable by the defeat of St. Clair, he erected Fort Recovery on the scene of the former carnage. He passed on to the rapids of the Maumee, and erected Fort Deposit about four miles above the British fort, in which he placed his baggage and stores. This British fort had been established on American ground, and fortified by a garrison from Detroit the preceding spring. The Indians looked upon it as their last refuge in case they were defeated by the Americans. It, however, afforded them no succor. Both the Indians and the British seem to have been overawed by the fame and formidable army of Gen. Wayne, and the fort was cautiously kept closed all the time the fierce battle was raging under the immediate range of its guns. The Indians feared Gen. Wayne, whom they called *Blacksnake*, on account of his supposed cunning. The American army consisted of three thousand men; the Indian force was supposed to be about the same. Most of the savages were naked and painted for battle. In the action that ensued, there was actually engaged on the side of the savages a force from Detroit, headed by a prominent individual of that place, whose name the historian has been charitably or prudently disposed to conceal from the public.

Gen. Wayne made short work with the savages. Enticing them by stratagem toward the main body of the army, which lay concealed in the underbrush, while the savages were rushing in pursuit of a small retreating force which had been sent to decoy them, and making the wilderness hideous with their yells of supposed victory, the main body of the army rose at the word of command from their lurking places, and, dealing a close fire, pressed them so hard with the bayonet as to allow them no chance to escape. They began to break and retreat toward the British fort, Miami. General Wayne gained over them a decisive victory, and soon the shattered remnants of the Confederacy were ready to make peace with him in the treaty of Greenville, and to cede to the United States a large tract of those lands, which, but a short time before, they had solemnly determined not to surrender.

The recent great victory of Gen. Wayne had made him the most popular man in the Northwest, and when the first county in Michigan was organized it was named in his honor. The county of Wayne, as we have said, was organized in 1796. This was one year after the treaty of Greenville, and a few weeks after the surrender of the garrison at Detroit by the British.

The settlements in Michigan up to this period had advanced but slowly. The French Canadians had extended their farms to a considerable distance along the banks of the St. Clair; on the Detroit River there were a few straggling French settlements outside of Detroit; also on Otter Creek, and on the Rivers Rouge, Pointe aux Tremble, and other small streams flowing into Lake Erie. Desultory agriculture and the fur trade constituted nearly the entire occupation of the inhabitants.

Detroit and Frenchtown were at this time the only places of much importance. The former was merely a small cluster of rude wooden houses defended by a fort, and surrounded by pickets, and formed, as it had long done, the principal depot for the fur trade. The population, independent of the soldiers of the garrison, consisted principally of Scotch, French and English merchants, who had removed here after the conquest of the country,

for the prosecution of the traffic in furs. The goods required here were obtained from Montreal, and bills of credit for small sums, payable at that place or at Quebec, were allowed to be issued by the merchants, on condition of their giving security to double the amount. Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, now a place of considerable importance, consisted at that time of only a few log cabins, erected by the French on either bank of the river. Two Indian villages, one occupied by the Ottawas, the other by the Pottawatomies, stood on the present site of the city of Monroe. It being a depot for the Northwestern Company, the surrounding Indians periodically resorted thither to exchange their furs and peltry for articles of merchandise. The French settlers in the vicinity also disposed of their corn here in exchange for goods, and from thence it was transported to the upper lakes, for the use of northern traders.

While the French were in possession of this country, there was but little coin for circulation, and accounts were kept in beaver skins or other furs, reduced to their current value. The price of a beaver at Mackinaw, in 1765, was two shillings and six pence per pound, Mackinaw currency; otter skins were six shillings each, and marten skins one shilling and six pence. Ten beaver skins were given for a stroud blanket, eight for a white blanket, two for a pound of powder, one for a pound of shot or ball, twenty for a gun, two for an axe of one pound weight, and one for a knife. The notes and coin of Quebec were sometimes seen at the lake posts, but not in sufficient quantity to be relied on for a uniform currency.

The character of this fertile but uncultivated country was not soon materially changed after it came into the possession of the United States. As the effect of transferring the jurisdiction from France to England had been little more than to change the garrisons from French to English, and to give the Hudson's Bay Company a monopoly of the fur trade, so its surrender to the United States produced but little alteration in its general features. As the Indian title was not fully extinguished, no lands were brought into market, and consequently the settlements proceeded but very slowly.

At its organization, in 1796, the county of Wayne embraced the whole of the territory included between the present eastern boundary of the State and the Mississippi River, extending as far north as the line of the British Possessions. Within this vast territory there was no other political organization for many years, and the county, for the most part, was an unknown and unexplored wilderness. The seat of government of this vast wilderness empire was at Detroit. To the government of the county of Wayne all the scattering settlers and traders throughout its limits were amenable, and hither all had to come for justice. That some who deserved to have been brought here escaped the "meshes of the law" through the good opportunity afforded by the extensive wilderness to "evade the officers of justice," there can be but little doubt. It is seriously believed that some escape even under the vastly improved facilities for the administration of justice at the present day.

The county of Wayne was represented in the first Legislature of the Northwestern Territory which convened at Cincinnati on the 16th of September, 1799, and also in the subsequent meeting of that body at Chillicothe, Ohio. Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chobart de Joncarre were the Representatives. Measures were taken by this Legislature to procure for the people of Detroit a confirmation of their right to a tract of land adjoining the town, which they had used from the first settlement of the county as a public common.

After the first session of the Legislature, Congress passed an act removing the seat of government from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, Ohio, and on the first Monday of November, 1800, the Legislature convened at that place. In the year 1800, the Northwestern Territory was divided, forming the Territories of Ohio and Indiana. The former was admitted into the Union in 1802, and Michigan was included in the Territory of Indiana till its erection into a separate Territory on the 11th of January, 1805.

The third session of the Legislature of the Northwestern Territory met at Chillicothe on the 24th of November, 1801, and adjourned in January, 1802. These were the only sessions in which Wayne County was represented in the Legislature of the Northwestern Territory, for, before the next session, the State of Ohio had been formed and admitted into the Union. The same act for the admission of Ohio made Michigan a part of Indiana Territory. This was a great disappointment to the people of Detroit, as they had reason to believe that a new Territory would be immediately formed, with its seat of government at that town. Wayne County was never represented in the Legislature of Indiana Territory at Vincennes, for the reason that no such Legislature existed till after the Territory of Michigan was set off by itself, the former Territory not having attained sufficient population to entitle it to the second grade of territorial government. The first Legislature of Indiana Territory convened at Vincennes July 29, 1805; Michigan was erected into a separate Territory by act of Congress, approved January 11, 1805.

From this period, Michigan dates her independent existence. William Hull (the noted General Hull) was appointed Governor of the Territory, and Augustus B. Woodward, Frederick Bates and John Griffin, Judges. Gov. Hull arrived in Detroit to find the city in ashes, the great fire of June 11, 1805, which left but a single dwelling standing in the city, having occurred on the day previous to his arrival. On the second Tuesday of July, 1805, the oath of office was administered to the various Territorial officers.

On the 10th of October, 1805, Gov. Hull and his associates communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States an official statement of the ruined condition of the city. At its next session, Congress passed the following act:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: That the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan shall be and they are hereby authorized to lay out a town including the whole of the old town of Detroit and ten thousand acres adjacent, excepting such parts as the President of the United States

# WESTERN HEMISPHERE



# EASTERN HEMISPHERE



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shall direct to be reserved for the use of the military department, and shall hear, examine and finally adjust all claims to lots therein, and give deeds for the same. And to every person, or the legal representative of every person, who, not owing or professing allegiance to any foreign power, and being above the age of seventeen years, did, on the 11th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and five, when the old town of Detroit was burnt, own or inhabit a house in the same, there shall be granted by the Governor and Judges aforesaid, or any three of them, and where they shall judge most proper, a lot not exceeding the quantity of five thousand square feet.

“Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the land remaining of said ten thousand acres, after satisfying claims provided for by the preceding section, shall be disposed of by the Governor and Judges aforesaid, at their discretion, to the best advantage, who are hereby authorized to make deeds to the purchasers thereof, and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of shall be applied by the Governor and Judges aforesaid toward building a court house and jail in the town of Detroit; and the said Governor and Judges are required to make report to Congress, in writing, of their proceedings under this act.”

The “Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan” contains the following entry:

“Pursuant to the above act of Congress, the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan convened at the house of Governor Hull, on Saturday, September 6, 1806. Present: William Hull, Governor; Augustus B. Woodward, Chief Judge, and Frederick Bates, Senior Associate Judge. Peter Andrain was continued Legislative Secretary, and Asa Jones was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, with a compensation of twenty-five dollars a month. After the business of organizing had been dispatched, the act of Congress was read, and referred to Judge Woodward, as a Committee, with instructions to report from time to time, by bill or otherwise.” At the next session, September 8, 1806, Judge Woodward presented the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That it is expedient immediately to lay out and survey a town, under the said act of Congress, and to adjust the titles and claims to lands and lots therein.

“Resolved, That the basis of said town be an equilateral triangle, having each side the length of four thousand feet, and having every angle bisected as by a perpendicular line upon the opposite side, such parts being excepted as, from the approximation of the river or other unavoidable circumstances, may require partial deviations.

“Resolved, That it will be expedient to allow and convey to individuals having legal claims the lots within their respective limits, reserving so much as shall be necessary for public squares or spaces, avenues, streets, and lanes, the increased value of the property as lots being considered as more than an equivalent for the same, excepting in some particular cases, where, the proprietor having but a small quantity, the whole or the greater part may be taken up, in which case special indemnification will be necessary; and reserving also, to those having legal rights, and who may not think the benefit greater than the damage, the right of having their damage ascertained according to law.

“Resolved, That it will be expedient, in adjusting the titles and claims, to allow to every person the quantity to which he may have a good title; and when a person has been in possession of a farm with a good title, to allow him the quantity he was in possession of in front, by nine thousand feet in rear, provided that encroachment on public land, unusual and unjustifiable under the circumstances of the country, be not comprehended therein.

“Resolved, That it will be expedient to make deeds immediately to proprietors and purchasers, securing all sums due to the public by mortgages and bonds.

“Resolved, That it be requested of Mr. Joseph Watson to prepare deeds, mortgages and bonds which may be necessary, at the following charges, to be paid by the party receiving the title: that is to say, for a deed, one dollar; for a mortgage, one dollar; for a bond or other writing, twenty-five cents.

“Resolved, That the Committee on this subject be instructed to report a bill or bills to carry into execution the preceding resolutions, and that the Committee be further instructed to collect a list of all claims, and from time to time report an opinion on the respective claims.

“Resolved, That it will be expedient immediately to incorporate the said town of Detroit as a city, and to provide by law for the government of the same.”

The bill above called for appeared under the title of “An Act Concerning the City of Detroit.” It was passed unanimously, on the 13th of September, 1806. Jefferson and Woodward avenues and some of the streets near the river were immediately surveyed. The adjudication of claims went on rapidly. Early in 1807 the whole survey was completed. The triangle around the fort was the military reservation, and was not divided into lots till 1826.

An act was passed January 10, 1812, abolishing imprisonment for debt, entitled, “An Act for the Relief of Poor Debtors.”

On the 16th of August, 1812, Governor Hull surrendered Detroit and all Michigan to the British Commandant, General Brock. Articles were entered into, by which Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, were surrendered to the British, and both were considered prisoners of war, except such of the Michigan militia as had not joined the army. Public property of every description was given to the enemy. The American soldiers marched out the fort at 12 o'clock, on the 16th of August, and the British forces took possession. The regulars of the United States army were taken prisoners to Quebec. General Hull was taken prisoner to Montreal, and was afterward exchanged.

In October, 1813, General Lewis Cass accepted, from President Madison, the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Michigan. The Government felt it a duty to bestow some distinguished evidence of approbation upon one who had rendered the country such signal service in time of need. Nothing seemed more appropriate than the bestowment upon him of civil authority over the Territory in whose defense he had periled his life. Early in the winter of 1813, General Cass removed, with his family, from Ohio to Detroit, and at once entered upon the administration of the government.

The extinguishment of the Indian title in the Territory was a matter of great importance, and was conducted in a skillful and statesmanlike manner, by Governor Cass and his predecessors. When the Americans came into possession of the Territory, the Indians had relinquished their claim to only six miles in width along the Detroit River, from the River Raisin to Lake St. Clair. This had been ceded first in the treaty of Fort McIntosh, confirmed in the treaty of Fort Harmar, and reconfirmed in the treaty of 1795, made by General Wayne, at Greenville. By the treaty of Detroit, made by General Hull, November 17, 1807, the following territory was added to it, and is thus described in the treaty: “Beginning at the mouth of the Miami River of the lakes (the Maumee), and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the great Au Glaize River; thence running due north until it intersects a parallel of latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron, which forms the River St. Clair; thence running northeast, the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock in Lake Huron; thence due east, till it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada, in said lake; thence southwardly, following the same boundary line, down said lake through the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair and the River Detroit, into Lake Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami (Maumee) River; thence west to the place of beginning.”

On the 21st of November, 1815, Wayne County, by proclamation of Governor Cass, was made to coincide, in its boundaries, with this territory, to

which the Indian title had been extinguished, except that portion of it lying in the State of Ohio. Wayne County, as thus reduced, embraced the territory included in the present counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Wayne, Washtenaw, Livingston, Oakland and Macomb, and the eastern parts of Jefferson and Ingham, and the southern portions of Shiawassee, Lapeer and St. Clair.

We here insert the proclamation of Governor Cass, which sounds rather autocratic to republican ears, but the reader must remember that the Governor exercised only the authority conferred upon him by the fundamental territorial law—the Ordinance of 1787. In the first stage of Territorial Government, under this famous Ordinance, there was no Legislature, but the Governor and Judges made the laws, or, rather, were authorized to select such from the codes of the older States as they found adapted to territorial purposes. When this edict of Governor Cass was passed, the Territory of Michigan had not passed to the second stage of Territorial Government, as provided by the Ordinance of 1787. With these remarks, we introduce the proclamation respecting the re-establishment of Wayne County. It is as follows:

LEWIS CASS,

*Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan,*

To ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

*Know ye, that I do hereby lay out that part of the Territory of Michigan, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, into a county to be called the County of Wayne, and the seat of justice of the said county shall be at the City of Detroit.*

*And for the execution of an act entitled ‘An act concerning highways and roads,’ I do hereby divide the said territory into as many road districts as there are militia company districts; and I do hereby make each militia company district a road district.*

*I do hereby abrogate and repeal all acts of the Executive of the Territory inconsistent with this act.*

*In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the greater Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Detroit, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.*

LEWIS CASS.”

Governor Cass was by no means an autocrat, although trained in early life in a school of military experience, which required firm decision and prompt action. The people never had a more unselfish and generous advocate of their rights and liberties than those of Michigan Territory found in their able and successful Governor. His policy, public speeches and messages all testify to this fact. Take the following, for example, from one of his special messages to the Council:

“At the late session of Congress an act was passed, extending to the citizens of Florida and Arkansas the privilege of choosing almost all the officers holding their offices under territorial laws, and authorizing the local Legislature to appoint the few not eligible to the people. I see no reason why the principles of this act should not be extended to this Territory, and I submit for your consideration the expediency of an application to Congress for that purpose. It will be found that appointments to office thus made will be more satisfactory than when they are made upon the nomination of a single individual. The people in their respective counties are better acquainted with the qualifications of candidates for county offices than an executive magistrate can be, and more competent to determine upon them. This measure would give to the people a direct and proper influence in the management of their affairs—an influence which at all times ought to be exerted in a republican form of government, and which will be more fully exerted in that change in our political condition to which we are rapidly approaching.”

By proclamation of General Cass, October 18, 1816, “the district of Michilimackinac” was annexed to Wayne County, for the execution of an act entitled “An act to adjust the estates and affairs of deceased persons, testate and intestate, and for other purposes.”

October 4, 1814, the Governor was authorized to appoint three Auditors, “whose duty it shall be to inquire into and liquidate all debts due to the Territory, or to the former county of Wayne, and these Auditors shall take an oath of office.”

On the 1st of January, 1822, was published the following act of appropriation, for the Sheriff of Wayne County:

“Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, That there be appropriated and paid out of the treasury of the Territory of Michigan, to Austin E. Wing, Sheriff of the county of Wayne, the sum of one hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered by him in the Supreme Court of said Territory, and for executing a certain Indian; and that there be advanced to Thomas Rowland the sum of thirty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents, for so much money by him expended, for erecting a gallows for the execution of a certain Indian, to be refunded by the said Thomas Rowland when the same shall be received from the treasury of the United States; and that there be appropriated and paid to John Stockton the sum of twenty-five dollars, for services heretofore rendered by him as Secretary of the Legislative Board.”

“The same being adopted from the laws of one of the original States, to wit, the State of Ohio, as far as necessary and suitable to the circumstances of the Territory of Michigan.”

In 1818, Courts of Probate and Registers of wills and deeds were appointed in the counties.

By proclamation of Governor Cass, September 10, 1822, the county of Wayne was reduced to the following dimensions:

“Beginning in Lake St. Clair, on the boundary line between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada, at a point due east from the intersection of the base line with Lake St. Clair, and running thence west to the line between the seventh and eighth ranges east of the Principal Meridian; thence with the said line south to the line between the townships numbered four and five, south of the base line; thence with the said line between the said townships four and five to the middle of the River Huron of Lake Erie; thence with the said river, keeping the middle thereof, to its mouth; thence east to the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Upper Canada; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning.”

This reduced Wayne County to its present limits.

By the same proclamation, the boundaries were fixed to the counties of Monroe, Macomb, Oakland and St. Clair, which had been laid out previously, and six new counties were formed. The following are the dates of the formation of ten counties of Michigan Territory, up to September 10, 1822:

The county of Monroe, established by executive act, July 14, 1817; Macomb, January 15, 1818; Oakland, January 12, 1819; St. Clair, March 28, 1820. September 10, 1822, the following counties were laid out: Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw, Washtenaw, Shiawassee and Lenawee.

At the time of the laying out of these counties it was declared “that the six counties herein laid out, to wit, the counties of Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw and Lenawee, shall be organized whenever, hereafter, the competent authority, for the time being, shall so determine, and that, until then, the said counties shall be attached to and compose parts of the counties now organized, in the following manner:

“The counties of Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw and Shiawassee shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Oakland.

“The county of Washtenaw shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Wayne.

“The county of Lenawee shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Monroe.

“And all the country not included in the boundaries of any of the before described counties, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the

treaty of Saginaw, shall be attached to and compose part of the county of Oakland.

“And all the country within this Territory, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty of Chicago, shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Monroe.”

In 1818, through the agency of Governor Cass, the question of changing the civil authority from the first to the second grade of Territorial government was submitted to the people, who voted against it. The change was not attained till 1823, when Congress passed an act abrogating the legislative power of the Governor and Judges, and establishing a Legislative Council consisting of nine members. These members were appointed by the President of the United States, with the concurrence of the Senate, out of eighteen candidates elected by the people of the Territory. The Council thus formed and the Governor of the Territory were invested with the same powers which had been before granted by the Ordinance of 1787 to the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Northwestern Territory.

The first Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan convened at Detroit June 7, 1824. In 1819, Michigan had been authorized to elect a Delegate to Congress. In 1825, the Legislative Council was increased to thirteen members.

## EARLY COURTS IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Upon the original organization of Wayne County, courts were immediately established at Detroit, under Judge Symmes, one of the Judges of the Northwestern Territory. Hon. Jacob Burnett, then a distinguished member of the bar, gives us some interesting reminiscences of these early courts at Detroit in his “Notes on the Northwestern Territory.” A large proportion of those engaged in the business of the courts, either as suitors, witnesses or jurors, being unable to speak the English language, it became necessary to employ sworn interpreters. This rendered the proceedings very tedious and, in some respects, uninteresting, as everything said in the progress of a cause, by the Court, the bar, or the witnesses, had to be interpreted sentence by sentence, as it came from the lips of the speaker.

Previous to the establishment of American courts at Detroit, all matters of controversy among the inhabitants had been settled in a summary way by the Commandant, to whose decision the people had been accustomed to submit. They had been habituated all their lives to this summary, expeditious mode of settling their difficulties and disputes, and, consequently, were very much dissatisfied with the slow and tedious progress of American courts, against which they complained loudly.

One of the immediate consequences of a change of government and of the establishment of judicial tribunals was the commencement of a large number of suits, many of them to test the correctness of the former decisions of commandants, particularly in cases involving the titles to real estate. The docket was soon crowded with cases, and the practice of law became lucrative. The result was similar to that following the establishment of the Territory of Mississippi in 1798, and it was brought about by the same causes.

## INTERNATIONAL.

Soon after the town of Detroit came into the hands of the Americans, many of the merchants who had been engaged in the fur trade removed and established themselves at Sandwich, on the opposite Canadian shore. Here it was the universal custom to celebrate the birthday of the King of England. The General Court of the Northwestern Territory being in session at Detroit, on the 4th of June, 1800, which was the birthday of His Majesty George III, the Judges, and Bar, and officers of the garrison, with many of the principal citizens of Detroit, were invited to be present and participate in the festivities. The invitation was accepted and about a hundred Americans went over. A spacious building, which had been erected for a warehouse, was so arranged as to accommodate between four and five hundred persons with seats at the table at the same time. The entertainment was splendid. The tables were richly and elaborately furnished, and abundantly supplied with everything which appetite or taste could desire.

The loyalty of His Majesty's subjects was evinced by every expedient in their power, and if a moiety of their prayers in behalf of their royal master had been granted, he must have lived a thousand years, and his shadow never have grown less. During the evening much deference was paid by the managers to the feelings of the American guests. Next to the King, the President of the United States was toasted, and among the many toasts several were drunk to distinguished American statesmen. Although wine was freely indulged in, as was the custom of the day, the company broke up late at night with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The American garrison at Detroit consisted of two regiments, commanded by Colonel Strong, who, in consideration of his great responsibility, and to relieve from duty as many of his officers as practicable, declined to be a guest, and remained at his post in the citadel.

At this party the Court and Bar became acquainted with the British officers stationed at Fort Malden, and received a pressing invitation to visit them and spend a night at their quarters. They concluded to do this on their way back to Cincinnati, at the same time Captain Currie, of the John Adams, an armed United States vessel, politely offering to convey the party to Malden, and thence to Maumee Bay. They had a very delightful time at Malden, enjoying the hospitalities of Captain McMullen, and by going in the government vessel, escaped the misery of wading through the Black Swamp on their return to Cincinnati.

## THE PRESENT COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Wayne County, as at present constituted, is bounded north by Macomb and Oakland Counties, east by Detroit River and Lake Erie, south by Monroe County, and west by the county of Washtenaw. It is divided into eighteen civil townships, as follows:

1. Grosse Point.	7. Canton.	13. Romulus.
2. Hamtramck.	8. Nankin.	14. Van Buren.
3. Greenfield.	9. Dearborn.	15. Sumpter.
4. Redford.	10. Springwells.	16. Huron.
5. Lanton.	11. Ecorse.	17. Brownstown.
6. Plymouth.	12. Taylor.	18. Mouzon.

The topography of the county is generally level or rolling, with slight depressions occasioned by the streams which course their way through it in various directions. The Detroit River, one of the most beautiful straits in North America, washes its whole eastern boundary, receiving its tributaries from different parts of the county. The height of this river, above the ocean, at Detroit, is 568 feet, and it runs with an average current of about two miles per hour. The Huron River forms a portion of the southern boundary of the county, and the River Rouge passes through its entire breadth from west to east, emptying into the Detroit at the southern boundary line of Springwells. Its north and south branches form a junction in Dearborn Township.

At the time of the first settlements, the county contained a good deal of swampy land, which, at that time, was thought to be unfit for cultivation. Indeed, such was the opinion respecting the Territory in general. So unfavorable an impression prevailed upon the subject, that in 1816 the Government, by an act of Congress, substituted two million acres in Illinois and Missouri for the supposed worthless soldiers' bounty lands in Michigan. This action was based on the report of the Government Surveyor, who represented the lands generally throughout the peninsula as being unfit for cultivation. The report gained credence, and for a time seriously retarded immigration. Whatever may have been the motives for such a report, the

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facts have sufficiently demonstrated the contrary. The country was soon undeceived through the energy of General Cass. Exploring parties were sent out, who discovered vast tracts of beautiful rolling prairies and oak openings, stretching in all directions through the interior of the Territory, the best wheat and fruit lands in the world, and all along the border of the lakes and rivers were fertile stretches unsurpassed for productiveness and easy tillage. Immigration of the hardy, intelligent and enterprising people of New York and New England began to flock in, under whose intelligent and thrifty management the wilderness has been converted into a fruitful field. To facilitate immigration and settlement, the lands were surveyed and brought into market. From 1818 to 1820, surveys were made in the district of Detroit, and Wayne and the adjoining counties began to increase in population.

To an indolent and spiritless class of people the swamps in some localities, and the unhealthiness caused by stagnant water, might have been an insurmountable obstacle, but to a people of energy and resources, such as were the early settlers of Michigan, they were comparatively no barrier. It was soon discovered that drainage and cultivation of the soil were the sovereign remedy at once for poverty and the malarious diseases incident to the climate. Ague and intermittent fevers are becoming almost entirely unknown in Michigan, save as matters of past record.

This remedy has been nowhere better applied than in Wayne County. The swampy portions have been at once rendered arable and healthy, by a thorough system of drainage, by means of ditches into the principal streams. Artificial water courses have thus been created, draining off the surplus water from the soil, and rendering nearly the whole surface of the county dry porous land. It is the office of the Drain Commissioners of the county and of the several townships to keep these drains open.

The unhealthfulness of using surface water at Detroit, as the early settlers were obliged to do, on account of the impervious blue clay subsoil, early prompted to the establishment of the Water Works. Now the people rejoicingly drink of the crystal fountain opened for them in Lake St. Clair, and pride themselves in their robustness of health.

We subjoin a section of the geological formation underlying the city of Detroit, taken from the report of the sinking of an artesian well, at the intersection of Wayne and Fort streets, by the Hydraulic Company, in 1829-30; depth, 160 feet:

From 0 to 10 feet, Common Alluvium.....	10 feet.
" 10 " 128 " Plaster Clay.....	118 "
" 128 " 130 " Beach Sand and Gravel.....	2 "
" 130 " 250 " Helderberg Limestone.....	120 "
" 250 " 252 " Gypsum and Salt.....	2 "
" 252 " 260 " Niagara Limestone.....	8 "

The increase of population in Wayne County, including the city of Detroit, has been as follows: In 1854, it was 64,709; in 1864, 83,292; in 1870, 119,068; in 1874, 144,903; showing that it has considerably more than doubled in the last twenty years.

The agricultural statistics show the amount of taxable land in the county to be 377,109.33 acres. In 1873, 14,330 were devoted to wheat, 119,939 acres to corn; the former yielding 12.73 bushels per acre, the latter, 34.16 bushels. But in 1873 the wheat crop in the county was very light. In 1852, the average yield was 15.03 bushels per acre. The potato crop, in 1873, was 262,338 bushels; hay, 39,849 tons; wool sheared, 141,600 pounds; butter, 92,333 pounds; cheese, 258,035 pounds. The amount of pork marketed was 1,226,637 pounds.

By an act approved March 3, 1831, provision was made for the establishment of a County Poor House, in Wayne County, and on the 1st of March, 1834, the Board of Supervisors of the county were authorized to appoint a Superintendent of the Poor House, and to allow him a suitable compensation out of the county funds. March 11, 1861, the County Poor Farm was organized into a school district, and the Superintendent of the Poor and County Auditor were made the officers of the same.

Fort Wayne, in Wayne County, was ceded to the United States by an act of the Legislature, approved March 26, 1867.

### COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1876.

Cornelius J. Reilly, Judge of the Circuit Court; Ray Haddock, Clerk; Jared Patchen, County Judge; Albert H. Wilkinson, Judge of Probate; Edgar O. Durfee, Register of Probate; George H. Stellwagen, County Treasurer; Charles Dupont, Register of Deeds; John G. Hawley, Prosecuting Attorney; Jared A. Sexton, Sheriff; Lucius D. Harris, County Surveyor; Norton B. Rowley, James Cahill, Coroners; William Sales, Thomas G. Limbacher, James Hollihan, Board of County Auditors; Wellington Ellis, Drain Commissioner.

### THE CITY OF DETROIT.

There is a tradition that the site of Detroit was first visited by a French explorer as early as 1610—only two years after the founding of Quebec by Champlain. This is highly probable, inasmuch as the Franciscan friars at that early period had extended their missions along the St. Lawrence as far as the waters of Niagara. In the brief account of the journey of Le Caren to Lake Huron, in 1616, it is said that he "reached the rivers of Lake Huron from the land of the Mohawks, on foot and paddling a bark canoe." The "land of the Mohawks" was then along the eastern borders of Lake Ontario, and, as the Franciscans are known to have had missions south of this point, along the waters of the Niagara, it is quite likely that Le Caren followed that direction.

Brown, in his History of Illinois, says: "Before Quebec contained fifty inhabitants, Le Caren, with other priests of the Franciscan order, had labored for years as missionaries in New France and among the numerous tribes then residing on the waters of the Niagara."

It is probable that this strait was visited by the French before the hostility of the Iroquois had closed the passage by the lower lakes. Parkman gives the origin of that hostility thus: "It was an evil day for Canada when, on the 28th of May, 1609, Samuel de Champlain, impelled by his own adventurous spirit, departed from the hamlet of Quebec to follow a war party of Algonquins against their hated enemy, the Iroquois. Ascending the Sorel and passing the rapids at Chambly, he embarked on the lake which bears his name, and, with two French attendants, steered southward with his savage associates toward the rocky promontory of Ticonderoga. They moved with all the precaution of Indian warfare; when, at length, as night was closing in, they descried a band of the Iroquois in their large canoes of elm bark approaching through the gloom. Wild yells from either side announced the mutual discovery. The Iroquois hastened to the shore, and all night long the forest resounded with their discordant war songs and fierce whoops of defiance. Day dawned, and the fight began. Bounding from tree to tree, the Iroquois pressed forward to the attack; but when Champlain advanced from among the Algonquins and stood full in sight before them, with his strange attire, his shining breast-plate, and features unlike their own—when they saw the flash of his arquebus, and beheld two of their chiefs fall dead, they could not contain their terror, but fled for shelter into the depths of the wood. The Algonquins pursued, slaying many in the flight, and the victory was complete."

"Such was the first collision between the white man and the Iroquois; and Champlain flattered himself that the latter had learned for the future

to respect the arms of France. He was fatally deceived. The Iroquois recovered from their terrors, but they never forgave the injury."

At a later period, the Iroquois learned from the English the significance of such a spectacle as first met their terrified gaze on the shores of Lake Champlain. The English put firearms into their hands, and excited their fierce and deadly hatred against the French, particularly against the Jesuits, whom they were taught to regard as cunning intriguers for French aggrandizement and the spread of the Roman Catholic religion. This infusion of an insidious poison into the Iroquois mind by the English trader inflamed the old grudge, and in the end became more than a match for all the shrewd plans of the Jesuits; it was the root of all those wars which for a hundred years harassed the French colonies and spread desolation among their Indian allies from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi.

It is well known that the hostility of the Iroquois along the eastern borders of the lower lakes and their connecting rivers was the cause of the exclusion of the French for many years from this great natural highway to the Northwest, and that, in consequence, the Jesuit missionaries were obliged to make their way to Lake Huron, to the Sault Ste. Marie and to Michilimackinac by the way of the Ottawa River, leaving the St. Lawrence in the neighborhood of Montreal and passing up the Ottawa and its portages to Lake Nipissing, and thence by other portages to the Georgian Bay. The Hurons first opened the way for the Jesuit missions to the Northwest in 1634. At this period the Jesuits Brebeuf and Daniel, meeting with a party of Hurons at Quebec, who had descended thither by the Ottawa River, resolved to return with them by that safe and secluded route, and establish a mission among them. They accordingly embarked, and after undergoing untold suffering and privation, arrived at Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, where they built the first house of the Society of Jesus, and soon two villages—St. Louis and St. Ignatius—sprang up in the Huron forest. This was the first among these many Jesuit missions destined soon to spread over a large extent of country. The French had now found an "inside track," so to speak, on the English and their Iroquois allies, and it became their policy through this channel to bring as many of the northern tribes as possible into alliance with them, extend their influence south, keep back the Iroquois and to erect as many barriers as possible between the latter and their Indian allies of the Northwest. The Huron mission gave to the world a knowledge of the water courses of the St. Lawrence, a map of which was published in Paris in 1660.

From the Huron mission the Jesuit fathers passed westward to the Falls of St. Mary. Leaving the Bay of Pentagushie in a bark canoe, Fathers Jouges and Raymbault arrived at the great Indian council at the Falls of St. Mary, in May, 1641, and were seventeen days in performing the journey. There they learned more than was ever before known of the Indians of the Northwest and of the character of the country represented by the different tribes. Raymbault commenced at the Falls of St. Mary the first Jesuit mission within the bounds of Michigan, but, owing to his sickness and death from consumption the following year, the mission was abandoned, till Claude Allouez and Marquette re-established it in 1668. This mission is conceded to have been the first permanent settlement begun by Europeans within the present limits of the State of Michigan. The next was the Mission of Marquette, at Mackinaw, founded by that devoted missionary and famous discoverer of the Mississippi, in 1670, to which a fort and trading house were added by La Salle in 1679. Marquette had separated from Allouez at the Sault, and had gone to the Chippewa mission, on Lake Superior; there falling in with a branch of the Hurons, who had wintered on Mackinaw Island the winter previous. He concluded to return with them and make that the center of his missionary operations. The site he regarded as a good one, on account of the fine fishing in the strait, which was also the key to the passage south, as the Sault Ste. Marie was that of the passage north into Lake Superior.

Meanwhile the great natural passage to the Upper Lakes was held by the vigilant and remorseless Iroquois, till checked by the daring genius of the Chevalier de La Salle. La Salle conceived the grand scheme of opening up this magnificent water communication to navigation and commerce, connecting it with the Mississippi, which Marquette had just discovered, and of thus extending the power and commerce of France from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. As the first movement in this direction, he explored Lake Ontario, erected Fort Frontenac at the site of the present Canadian town of Kingston, obtained there a grant of land from the French Crown, became Commandant at the fort, beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Making it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, he prepared his force and his outfit, arrived with them in a vessel of ten tons at the Falls, and carried them past to the place selected for the construction of the first ship that ever sailed the great lakes. On the 22d of January, 1679, the keel of the Griffin was laid; on the 7th of August, she set sail up the Niagara, and, reaching Lake Erie, passed smoothly over its broad bosom; thence up the Detroit River and Lake Huron to the strait of Mackinaw, by which he entered Lake Michigan and at length cast anchor at Green Bay.

It is not our purpose to follow La Salle in his further movements, but simply to note the fact of his arrival in the vicinity of Detroit, as the first European whose expedition has furnished us with any positive knowledge of this beautiful channel upon which now stands the City of the Straits. Father Hennepin, who was the journalist of the expedition, thus describes the islands and the strait (Detroit):

"They are the finest in the world. The strait is finer than Niagara, being one league broad, excepting that part which forms the lake that we have called St. Clair."

These few lines were probably the first ever penned on the natural beauty of Detroit River; but since then how many thousands have seen it and given utterance to their admiration. The scenery of the strait, from the earliest period of our knowledge of it, has always seemed to impress the visitor with its beauty. Romance and poetry have lent their charms to throw over it that placid air of enchantment like a scene in fairy-land, with which it probably impressed its first beholder:

"That river, clear and broad and bland,  
The charm of all this western land—  
Its lucid waters quiet rolled,  
Its gem-like islands seemed to float,  
Its heavy forests bloomed on high,  
Its grasses waved beneath the sun;  
Its pendant vines on every hold,  
Its winding banks, like rising moat,  
Its wild game flapping in the sky;  
Its whole—a paradise begun."

It is not to be wondered at that the Indians should have selected so lovely a place as the site of Teuchse Groudie—their ancient village. For history informs us that when the present site of Detroit was first visited by Europeans it was occupied by an Indian village of the above name.

### ORDERS TO ESTABLISH A POST AT DETROIT.

The situation of Detroit, as the key to the navigation of the great lakes, was long regarded as important by both the French and the English, during that struggle for empire which made enemies of the two nations and their respective Indian allies for so many years. As the English traders gradually extended their influence westward, it became a question as to which party would first seize upon and occupy the situation as a military post. The French, being already in command of important posts on the Upper Lakes, and in nearer proximity to the coveted situation, secured it in advance of their rivals.

The first movement to establish a post here was made in 1686, when M. du Shut, then Commandant at Mackinaw, received instructions through the Special Commissioner, M. Durantay, to proceed to Detroit and establish there a military post. In obedience to this order, M. du Shut proceeded to the foot of Lake Huron and fortified a point intended to command the entrance of that lake from the River St. Clair. The fort which he erected was named St. Joseph, and stood on the site of the present Fort Gratiot. It was the design to proceed thence and erect the works at Detroit, but the breaking out of the Iroquois war in Canada frustrated that purpose; England and France became involved in a protracted war; and nothing further was done toward establishing a post here till after the peace of Ryswick, which was consummated September 11, 1697.

The experiences of the war rendered still more apparent the necessity of a fort at Detroit, and efforts for its erection were renewed. The Six Nations were invited to a council at Montreal; a proposition was made them to cede the land on the strait to the Canadian Government, but they declined, saying that a similar offer had been made them by the British, but that they would not dispose of the land to either party. The Governor replied that it belonged to France already by right of discovery, and if he wanted to take possession of it he should not ask that privilege of the Indians.

Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, a man of great energy and ambition, who had been several years in command of the post at Mackinaw, was then at Montreal, and desired to undertake the enterprise of establishing the new post on the strait. Fearing that he could not accomplish his object by correspondence, he resolved at once to visit Versailles in person, and lay his plans before the Compte de Ponchartrain, then Colonial Minister, which he lost no time in doing. The Count was at first unwilling to accede to his proposition, but he managed his case with signal ability, and finally succeeded in winning the Colonial Minister to his plans. After a long conversation on the subject, the Compte said: "If the King approves this project, I will give you two hundred chosen men, of different trades, with six companies of soldiers, in order that the place may be in condition to hold the Iroquois in subjection in time of peace, and to destroy them if they wish for war; and particularly that our allies may be secure under this protection. Therefore, prepare yourself to return to Canada, and commence the establishment of Detroit."

### FORT PONCHARTRAIN ERECTED.

The project of Cadillac was approved by the King; Count Ponchartrain presented him with a commission as Commandant of the fort which he was authorized to build, and a grant from His Majesty Louis XIV of a tract of land fifteen acres square, "wherever on the Detroit the new fort should be established." Cadillac returned to Canada, arriving in Quebec on the 8th of March, 1701; thence he proceeded to Montreal, where he was engaged till June, in making the necessary preparations for the expedition. On the 5th of June, he left La Chine with 50 soldiers and 50 Canadian traders and artisans. His officers were M. de Tonti, Captain, and Messrs. Dugue and Chornale, Lieutenants. A Recollet priest accompanied the troops as Chaplain, and a Jesuit went as Missionary to the Indians. According to instructions received from the Governor, Cadillac proceeded to Detroit by way of the Ottawa River. On his arrival, his first work was to erect a fort which he named "Fort Ponchartrain," in honor of the Colonial Minister, who had encouraged and authorized the enterprise.

### FIRST LAND GRANTS AT DETROIT.

As early as 1705, Louis XIV invested Cadillac with power to grant lands about Detroit, in small lots, to actual settlers. Some of the conditions upon which these lands were granted are curious and interesting, as shown by article "Public Lands," in American State Papers, V. 1, 261. By the conditions of a grant made by Cadillac, at Detroit, in 1707, the grantee was bound to pay a reserved rent of fifteen francs a year to the Crown, forever, in fealty, and to begin to clear and improve the lands within three months from the date of the grant. All the timber was reserved to the Crown, wherever it might be wanted for fortifications or for the construction of boats or other vessels. The property of all mines and minerals was reserved to the Crown. The privilege of hunting rabbits, hares, partridges and pheasants was reserved to the grantor. The grantee was bound to plant, or help to plant, a long May-pole before the door of the principal manor-house, on the first day of May, in every year. All the grain raised by the grantee was to be carried to the mill of the manor to be ground, paying the tolls sanctioned by the custom of Paris. On every sale of land a tax was levied; and, before a sale, the grantee was bound to give information to the Government, and if the Government was willing to take the land at the price offered to the grantee, it was to have precedence as a purchaser. The grantee could not mortgage the land without the consent of the Government. For a term of ten years, the grantee was not permitted to work, or cause any person to work, directly or indirectly, at the profession and trade of a blacksmith, locksmith, armorer or brewer without a permit. All effects and articles of merchandise sent to or brought from Montreal were to be sold by the grantee himself, or other person who, with his family, was a French resident, and not by servants, or clerks, or foreigners, or strangers. The grantee was forbidden to sell or trade spirituous liquors to the Indians. He was bound to suffer on his lands such roads as might be thought necessary for public use. He was bound to make his fences in a certain manner, and, when called upon, to assist in making his neighbors' fences. Such were the conditions on which the first French settlers at Detroit obtained grants of land from the Commandant at that post, in 1707.

### ANTOINE DE LAMOTTE CADILLAC.

Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, was a native of Gascony, in France. At what date he came to Canada we are not informed. From 1695 to 1699, he held command at the post of Mackinaw, at the close of which he went to France, to procure authority and assistance for the building and garrisoning of the fort at Detroit. In 1712, he was appointed Governor of Louisiana, and from that period till 1717, he was a partner with Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, who had obtained, by royal charter, the exclusive control of the commercial interests of Louisiana. Several authorities say that Cadillac died in Louisiana, the year following the close of his administration as Governor. The American Encyclopedia says that he died in 1719, without saying where he died. These dates are evidently incorrect, for Cadillac's commission as Governor of Castlesarrasy, in the Province of Languedoc, France, bears date December 31, 1722. In this commission of Louis XV, Cadillac is described as "our faithful friend and chevalier of the Military Order of Louis," and his abilities, experience and virtues are highly commended.

It appears from the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, found among the conditions of land grants at Detroit, in the year 1707, that Cadillac had changed his views on that subject, after his experience at the post of Mackinaw; for while there he was a strenuous advocate of selling brandy to the Indians, and involved himself in considerable difficulty with the authorities. It is to be hoped he saw the evil consequences of the practice, and earnestly sought to exclude it from the new post and settlement at Detroit. It may, however, have been imposed on him as a condition, by the French Government. The practice had borne such bitter fruits at all the frontier trading posts and missionary stations, that the priests had unanimously raised their voices against it; had declared it the great curse of the trading posts, and the demon that counteracted all their efforts to civilize and Christianize the savages. They had great influence with the government, and had brought their complaints so repeatedly

## HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

before the authorities, that the latter were compelled to listen to them, and restrain the traffic wherever it was practicable. Still, the cupidity of the traders was such that this could be effectually done in but few instances.

Among the curious collections of the Pioneer Association at Detroit, is found a deed by the widow and heirs of Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, conveying the site of Detroit, with all the rights and property thereunto belonging, to one Bernard Maicheus, a merchant of the city of Marseilles. This deed was procured by Levi Bishop, Esq., of Detroit, from the Rev. J. C. A. Desmoyers, of St. Pie, in the Province of Quebec, in November, 1873. It bears date August 27, 1738. We have had permission to copy it, as follows:

## THE DEED.

"Deed of land of Detroit, of which one-half belongs to the widow of the late Lamotte Cadillac, made at Marseilles, by Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac to Mr. Bernard Maicheus.

"In the name of God, Amen! On the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight, of the reign of the very Christian and very august Prince Louis the Fifteenth by name, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, Count of Provence; before us, Royal Notary of Marseilles, there being present Mr. Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, of the city of Castlesarray, Province of Languedoc, in the judicial jurisdiction of Toulouse, who, as well in his own proper name, as in virtue of a special power of attorney from Madame Marie Theres Guion, his mother, and from the Honorable Francis de Lamotte Cadillac, his brother, by act passed before Mr. Ajun, Royal Notary of the City of Castlesarray, the eleventh day of July last, which act, in the original, was present before us by said Monsieur Joseph de Cadillac, who certified to its authenticity in our presence, and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, in order to remain annexed to the minutes of these presents. The said Madame, and the said gentlemen, her sons, in quality of heirs and successors of the deceased Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, her husband, and the father of her said surviving children, Counselor of the King, and formerly Governor of the said city of Castlesarray, of the free will of said Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, and in the presence of the persons before named in their official characters; by these presents were sold and wholly given up, purely and simply, without any reservation, tacit or express, to Mr. Bernard Maicheus, merchant, resident at Marseilles, now present, and assenting and agreeing hereto; that is to say, all the property generally left by the said deceased Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, and which the said Madame and her said sons, in consequence of his death, possess at Detroit, upon Lake Erie, in North America, consisting of cleared lands, 40 arpents in depth, with the buildings and animal stock together, in title and enjoyment; with the right of fishing and hunting granted on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1722, by the Council of State of His Majesty for the benefit of said deceased; with the right of quit rents and arrearages of such rents in stock and other movable property, which appertains thereto, and in such quantity and consistence as belongs thereto, in said Detroit. Including in this sale all that may belong to said vendors in regard to said lands, fruits, farms, leases, buildings, stock arrearages and rents, wherever they may appear; with authority in the purchaser to render account thereof to Mr. Merrill, the attorney of the vendors, duly appointed at Quebec, and to such other persons as they shall appoint, and of such sums as said attorneys shall require in such capacity, of the rents, leases and other revenues of said property; making, by virtue of sale and by the names and qualifications aforesaid, cessions and transfers of all their rights and actions to said purchaser, hereby accepting and putting him in their place and stead. Which sale and concession are made for the price and sum of 50,000 livres; on account of which the said Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, by the name and qualities aforesaid, acknowledges to have received, a short time ago, from said Mr. Maicheus, the sum of 25,000 livres in current money, as the parties have declared, and which said 25,000 livres the vendors hereby release. And the said purchaser obligates himself and promises to pay the remaining 25,000 livres of said purchase price in one year from this day, to be carried, counted and delivered in the said city of Castlesarray, at the risk and expense of said purchaser, and, in conformity with said attorneyship, as follows: that is to say, 16,000 to be paid to the said Madame Guion, 5,000 livres to the said Francis de Lamotte Cadillac, and the 4,000 remaining to the said Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, to whom the said 4,000 livres only shall be paid; and in case the vendors shall direct, the whall shall be paid in the current ringing specie coin, without any kind of paper money of whatever nature it may be, even if it shall be made current by virtue of any proclamation of the King.

"It is understood and agreed expressly, that the above named property, with the said rights, arrearages and other details, sold as above, generally and without reserve, the said Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, vendor as aforesaid, by said name and qualities, does hereby transfer and deliver to the said Maicheus, the purchaser aforesaid, ceding and remitting the same to him, with all rights appertaining thereto of whatever nature the same may be, even if their value on account of the nature, distance and situation of the property should exceed the one-half remaining unpaid of the price thereof, as aforesaid; and otherwise, for certain good considerations, making the whole over to him, the said purchaser, and all that may be necessary thereto, in full transfer and abandonment, substituting him in the place and stead of said vendor, with the proper means for the transfer of domains and other property existing and in contingency, and other requisite rights, and such as are customary in such cases, in order to enter upon the possession and enjoyment thereof from this day, by virtue and force of these presents; and that said purchaser may have the power of enjoyment and disposition of the same according to his will and pleasure, with the assurance that he shall have, hold and enjoy said property, and that the same shall be held and remain to him, not only by the names and titles before mentioned, but also of the proper and private name of said Joseph de Lamotte Cadillac, making him, the said purchaser, sure and strong in these conditions, also by his said mother and his said brother, for whom he renders himself principal obligor in the present sale, and as surety for the payment of the 25,000 livres yet to be paid, together with all the clauses, promises and conditions in this instrument contained; wishing in all things to be the one first bound, with a full renunciation of the law of principal and surety, and of all exceptions to the contrary.

"And for the observance of what is herein contained, the parties bind their property and rights which they may now possess and those which they may acquire in future, the said vendor binding those he represents according to his authority so to do. And the said Maicheus, in addition to what is before provided, binds the lands and other property, when sold to him, and agrees to hold them in the name of the vendors, and upon conditions, at all events until the full and entire payment of said purchase price.

"And having duly sworn the two parties, he, the said notary public, directed them to sign this sale and purchase by their own act, according to the laws of the country where the property is situated.

"Done and published at said Marseilles, in our office, in presence of Conrad Begue, and Messrs. Francis Bandouin—a priest resident in said city—and Mr. Claude Francis Sello, a citizen thereof; all signed as requisite with the parties to the original. Received one hundred and nine livres and four sols.

"Compared and registered.

"Signed,

CHAMBIN,  
HAZARD, Notary."

## THE FOX SIEGE, 1712.

Detroit had been formed only eleven years when that fierce and warlike tribe of Indians known as the Ottagamies, or Foxes, attempted its destruction.

It has been truly remarked that the history of Detroit is most intimately connected with the history of the whole Northwest, as its settlement dates among the first on the American continent. Founded in the strife for sovereignty between the English and the French governments, it became at an early day a point of central influence, importance and action. No place in the United States, it has been observed, presents such a series of events, interesting in themselves, and permanently affecting, as they occurred, its progress and prosperity. Five times its flag has been changed; first, the lily of France floated over its fortress, then the red cross of England, and next the stripes and stars of the United States, and then again the red cross, and lastly the stripes and stars. Three different sovereigns have claimed its allegiance, and since it has been held by the United States its government has been thrice transferred, twice it has been besieged by the Indians, once captured in war, and once burnt to the ground. Fire has scattered it; the tomahawk, scalping knife and war club have been let loose upon it in the hands of an unrelenting savage foe. It has been the scene of one surrender, of more than fifty pitched battles, and twelve horrid massacres.

In 1749, emigrants were sent here from France at the expense of the government. Here, in 1763, that daring warrior, Pontiac, the great head of the Indian race of that period, entered upon a bold plan of driving every white man over the Alleghany and destroying all the English posts in the Northwest simultaneously on a fixed day. These consisted of thirteen well garrisoned forts stretching from Niagara and Pittsburgh all along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on the Wabash River. So secret were his plans and so prompt was he in their execution that ten of these forts fell in a single day, and their inmates were massacred; but he himself met with a signal defeat at Detroit.

During that year it was ceded by the French to the British Crown. In 1778, Fort Shelby was erected by the British Commandant, Major Le Noult, and called Fort Le Noult, till after the war of 1812, when it was named in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky. It was located at the intersection of Fort and Shelby streets, and was removed in 1827. In 1796, it was evacuated by the British, and Capt. Porter took possession of it with a detachment of United States troops, and hoisted the first flag bearing the stripes and stars in the Wolverine State.

The Ordinance of 1787 was then extended over this part of the Northwest Territory, which was governed by its first magistrate, Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

The first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Detroit was organized at the house of James Donaldson, under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, December 19, 1794, which was styled "Zion Lodge, No. 10." James Donaldson was the first W. M.

The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, and William Hull was appointed the first Governor, with a judiciary composed of Augustus B. Woodward, James Griffin and Francis Bates, Judges, who organized a government at Detroit in July of that year. On the 11th of June previous, the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire, one house only remaining. Shortly after the catastrophe, an act of Congress was passed directing the Governor and Judges to lay out a new town, including the site of the one destroyed and 10,000 acres of adjacent land.

In 1807, Judge Bates resigned and James Witherall was appointed in his place.

In 1809, Rev. Gabriel Richard published the first newspaper printed in the city, styled the *Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer*, James M. Miller, printer.

January 19, 1811, at a meeting of the Governor and Judges, Augustus B. Woodward, one of the Judges, himself clothed completely in American manufacture, moved the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The encouragement of American manufactures is a duty imposed on the good citizens of the United States, by the duties of benevolence as well as by the injunctions of patriotism, and

"WHEREAS, The consumption of domestic manufactures is at the same time from the most simple and efficacious encouragement of them, and

"WHEREAS, It is at all times becoming that those who receive both honors and emoluments from the execution of public trusts should exhibit themselves foremost in examples of utility, therefore,

"Resolved, That it be respectfully and earnestly recommended by the legislative authority of the Territory of Michigan, to all officers of the Government, to appear clothed in articles of the manufacture of the Continent of North America, at all times when engaged in the execution of any public duty, power or trust, from and after the 4th day of July, 1813."

Which was passed unanimously and a copy thereof signed by the members and attested by the Secretary, in order that it be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory; and the Secretary to take such measures for the further publication and communication of the same as he may judge expedient.

January, 1812, at a meeting of the Governor and Judges, a committee to whom was referred a communication from the Commissioners of Internal Navigation in the State of New York reported as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Commissioners of Internal Navigation in the State of New York have addressed to the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan a communication relative to a canal in the State of New York, which being considered, resolved, unanimously, that, in the opinion of the undersigned, the canal contemplated by the Commissioners of Internal Navigation in the State of New York, from Black Rock to Rome, would not be so desirable as a canal around the cataract of Niagara, and another by the falls of the Oswego."

The report was adopted and, at a subsequent meeting, the Governor and Judges signed a letter addressed to Governor Morris, De Witt Clinton, William North, Thomas Eddy, Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, Esquires, Commissioners of Internal Navigation of the State of New York, enclosing a copy of the above resolution.

Reuben Atwater, Acting Governor, A. B. Woodward and James Witherall, Judges, composed the meeting.

Tecumseh, the great Shawnee Chief, participated against Detroit and the Americans of the Northwest, in all the conflicts from the defeat of Harnar, in 1790, to the battle of the Thames in 1813, where he lost his life.

On the 16th of August, 1812, Detroit fell into the hands of the British. It was retaken by the American army in 1813, and the Territorial Government re-organized in the fall of that year by the appointment of Gen. Lewis Cass as Governor, who immediately took up his residence at Detroit, which remained his home till the day of his death. Eighteen consecutive years he faithfully governed the Territory of Michigan, till called to fill the post of Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson.

The President of the United States, James Monroe, visited Detroit in the month of August, 1817. His arrival was celebrated by the firing of cannon, a public dinner and a grand illumination of the city at night. He was on an excursion for personal observation of the country, having passed through the New England States and visited many important points along the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Niagara River to Buffalo, where he embarked for this city in a sail vessel, and visited various points upon Lake Erie. The citizens of Detroit presented him with a span of horses and a carriage, with which he returned to Washington by land, visiting all important points in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mr. Monroe was the only President of the United States who ever visited Detroit during his official term.

In 1817, John P. Sheldon published a newspaper called the *Detroit Gazette*, which was the first successful newspaper printed in Michigan.

With every natural facility for becoming a place of importance, the condition of Detroit for many years depended on the precarious support afforded by the fur trade, the disbursement of public moneys while a military post and the liberal appropriations by Government for public objects.

The impulse and effect produced by the settlement and cultivation of the surrounding country was wanting, till about the year 1830, when immigration, which had previously been small, rapidly increased, and farms and small villages began to thicken along the lines of the turnpike roads, which had been constructed by the General Government. These were the Chicago, leading to Illinois; the Saginaw, to the head of Saginaw Bay; the Fort Gratiot, to the foot of Lake Huron; and the Grand River, to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Grand River.

## DETROIT IN 1778.—INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The compiler is indebted to Hon. Alexander D. Fraser for the following very interesting sketch:

"The following narrative was taken down from the lips of James May, Esq., my father-in-law, who died in January, 1829. He was an Englishman who came to this place when a young man, in 1778. He was Chief Justice of Common Pleas, established here immediately after Gen. Wayne took possession of the country under Jay's treaty; he was Colonel of militia, etc. When the American flag was hauled down by the order of Gen. Hull, in 1812, at the time of the surrender, he got hold of it and kept it till Gen. Harrison arrived, when it was again hoisted. A. D. F."

## My Note Book, 1823.

In the year 1778, after a passage of four days from Fort Erie, I arrived by the brig-of-war *General Gage*, at the settlement of Detroit. No vessels at that time navigated upon the lakes, on account of the revolutionary war, which then raged, excepting those of His Majesty; not even the smallest craft had this permission. Previous to that time, but few vessels ever visited the lakes, and those very few and of an inferior class; indeed, no merchant vessel had, as yet, plowed the waves of the lakes.

The old town of Detroit comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Captain Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and in front was bordered by the Detroit River. It was an oblong square; and covered about two acres in length, and an acre and half in breadth. It was surrounded with oak and cedar pickets about fifteen feet long. The town had four gates, east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these gates were block houses. Each of these had four guns (six pounds each). The first of these was in that space intervening between Palmer's shop and Judge Door's house (opposite Ives' Bank). The west block house was before the ground on which Captain Perkins' house now stands. The third block house was at the north gate, which was inside of a small bridge that is on the road to the fort, and near the public magazine (Mr. Austin's house, Congress street). There were, besides, two six-gun batteries fronting the river, and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets that ran east and west; the main street was twenty feet wide, and the rest fifteen feet wide. There were three cross streets running north and south, from ten to fifteen feet wide.

At that time there was no fort, but there was a citadel, on the ground on which Perkins' house now stands (northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Wayne street), the pump of which still remains there. The citadel was picked in, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and there were barracks sufficient to contain from three to four hundred men; provision store built of brick. There was also within the citadel a hospital and guard house.

In the town of Detroit, in the year 1778, there were about sixty houses, most of them one story high, and a few of them a story and a half, but none of them were two stories. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round.

There was also a building of a splendid appearance called the King's Palace. It was two stories high. It was situated near the east gate, and stood where Conant's new building (Beecher's store) now stands. The pump, which now stands behind the building, stood in the rear of the Government House. Attached to this house was a large garden extending toward the river, which contained many fruit trees. When I came here, it was occupied by Governor Hamilton, for whom it was built. He was the first Governor here, commissioned by the British Government, and was here about three years before I came. There were four companies of the Eighth Regiment, two companies of Butler's Rangers, and one company of the Fourth Regiment. The latter was under the command of Captain Aubey, the former under Captain Caldwell, and the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Major Leverault, who was also commanding officer of the post and its dependencies. All these constituted about five hundred troops. There was a guard house near the west gate and another near the Government House. Each of these guards consisted of twenty-four and a subaltern officer, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each of these guards furnished four sentinels, who relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who did strict duty. All these gates were shut regularly at sunset, and even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock regularly, and the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian whatever, or squaw, was permitted to enter the town with any instrument such as a tomahawk, or even knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver these, before they were permitted to pass, into the hands of the sentinel, and they were restored when he returned. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to come into the town at the same time; they were permitted to come in only at the east and west gates. At sunset, the drum beat and all the Indians were compelled to leave town instantly. It was always the signal; strict search was made by the soldiers, that none might be concealed; and if it was discovered that even a squaw was secreted but for a night, severe reprobation was sure to follow.

There was a Council House for the purpose of holding Council with the Indians. It was near the water side, in rear of the Government House. There was a Roman Catholic Church situated where Payne's brick house now stands (near the Masonic Hall). The priest was then Peter Simple, an aged and infirm man, and adjoining it was the priest's house and burying ground. The church was 60 by 40 feet, one story high, with two steeples and two bells.

The population of the town was sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. They—the men—were chiefly bachelors. There was not a marriage in the place for a number of years, until I broke the ice. Twenty of these persons were traders and kept retail stores. Of the population, there were 30 Scotchmen, 4 Englishmen and 15 Irishmen.

The extent of the settlement up the Detroit River reached about Hudson's house (now Fisher's), not a house above that place in this country till you reached Michilimackinac, where there was a small settlement. Below Detroit it was settled on the banks of the river as far as Springwells, but not below that. These settlements were entirely confined to the banks of the river, and there was no settlement or improvement in any other part of this Territory than that in the immediate vicinity of Detroit. These settlers were all French Canadians, and the whole population of the settlement, exclusive of the military, might be about 700 souls. It was at that time considered a journey to go from Springwells into the other extremity of the settlement.

The Indian trade was then excellent. There was much public money in circulation here, for the troops and Navy Department were then strong here. This post was established by the British to keep the Indians in check, of whom they were afraid; and this was the reason why the Old Town was built so compact, that it might in case of urgency be more able to defend it against the assaults of the Indians. The different tribes were Hurons, Wyandots, Chippewas and Pottawatomies, Tawas and Moravians. Frequently, between four and five hundred of these could be seen at a time during the revolutionary war. The civil department consisted of two Justices of the Peace; one of these was the late Thomas Williams, Esq. (father of the late

## HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

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Maj. Gen. John R. Williams), and the other was the Governor or commanding officer for the time. The Orderly Sergeant was the Constable. The Justices kept the peace, and the commanding officer took cognizance of all cases under £10 York. For all sums above this, writs came from Montreal, addressed to Williams, who got his bailiffs to execute them. In case of small debts, on a complaint to the commanding officer, he sent his orderly to the debtor, requesting his immediate attendance upon that officer. He would then hear the parties and make his determination accordingly; if against the defendant, he would order him instantly to pay the money, or send him to the guard house until he complied, and sometimes would give a little time to pay; there was no process or cost in the cases. If the debtor, however, had no property, the party was set at liberty. One Granchin owed me a debt. I complained to Governor Hamilton, who sent for him. He came, and being asked if he had anything to say against the debt, said no. He then ordered him to give me an old negro wench in payment, and she served me twenty-five years.

1779.—The Governor, getting tired of administering justice, proposed to the merchants to establish a Court of Trustees, with jurisdiction extending to £10 Halifax. Eighteen of these Trustees entered into a bond that three of them should be a weekly Court in rotation, and that they should defend any appeal that might be taken to Montreal. This Court lasted for about eighteen months, and none ever appealed from it. It was considered as a Court of Conscience. They had certain forms of process; they rendered judgment, and issued executions. They had a Constable and a Clerk, and imprisoned their prisoners in the Guard House.

Our goods were imported from Montreal. The only mode of conveyance was by the King's ship, who delivered them here free of freight.

When an Indian committed a depredation on the Canadians, they generally rose in a body and hung the Indian, without any ceremony. The citizens depended principally for eatables on the Indians, who supplied them with the quadrupeds of the forest. A milch cow was then generally sold for one hundred dollars, and a pair of steers would sell for two hundred and fifty dollars. The circulating medium in the country consisted chiefly of paper money issued by the merchants, from six pence to twenty shillings, and purposed to be payable to the bearer. Permission was given by the Governor to strike off so much money in shinpasters as a person had property to redeem in that month. The property was valued by appraisers, or a bond was given with security to redeem. On the day of payment, each trader exchanged with him who had his bills, and this was found to answer every purpose of trade, and seldom or never any loss accrued from this mode of dealing. At this time the Indians used to spear the fish and sell them here for rum and whisky.

The citizens all lived then like one family—had Detroit assemblies, where ladies never went without being in their silks. The people dressed very richly. Assemblies were once a week, and sometimes once a fortnight. Dining parties were frequent, and they drank their wine freely.

### DETROIT IN 1805—BEFORE THE FIRE.

The old town previous to the fire occupied a site embraced within the following limits: Griswold street on the east, and Cass street on the west, and extending from the river to Larned street, secured by Stockade on the west and east, running from the river to Fort Shelby (present north line of Congress street). In the rear of the fort was the Royal Military Garden, on the east the Commanding Officers' Field, and east of the Stockade, on the bank of the river, was the Navy Garden. Where Woodward avenue now is, and between Woodbridge and Atwater streets, was the Navy Yard. The names of the streets in the Old Town were St. Louis, St. Ann, St. Joseph, St. James, St. Honore and L'Ernean. The width of the widest (St. Ann) was but twenty-five feet, at either end of which were gates forming the only entrance into the city. A carriage way, which was called Chemin du Ronde, encircled the town just inside the palisades. A large creek, called "River Savoyard," bordered by low, marshy grounds, separated the high ridge upon which the Old Town was built from the high grounds along the summit of which runs at present Fort street. This creek extended from the river near the lower line of the Cass farm along a line between Congress and Larned streets, to Woodward avenue, and across Congress street and Michigan avenue into Fort street; thence east along the line of Fort street. That part of the town not required for public use was subdivided into fifty-nine lots. The names of freeholders in the Old Town were: Askin, Abbott, McDonald, McDougall, Meldrum, Parke, Grant, Chagrin, McGregor, Campau, McKea, Cadney, Macomb, Roe, Howard, Tremble, Sparkin, Leith, Williams, Ridley, Fraser, Haines, Dolson, Jager, Lefoy, Thebaud, Duhamel, St. Cossino, Belanger, La Flam, Cote, Scott, La Fontaine, Bird, Starling, Andrews, Harfay and Ford.

The destruction of the Old Town was so far fortunate that it led to the adoption of a plan better adapted to a city, such as Detroit has become.

### THE NEW TOWN.

The site of the city is an elevation of about thirty feet along the river front, rising, farther back, to about sixty feet, affording the most perfect drainage, covering an area within its corporate limits of 3,368 acres, about one-third of which is closely covered with buildings.

The telegraph line was completed to Detroit and dispatches were received from the city of New York for the first time March 1, 1848.

The Governor and Judges who laid out the new town seemed to anticipate the future importance of the city, and to their foresight, good taste and judgment are we indebted for the reserves of the Grand Circus, Campus Martius, East, West, Center and Capitol Parks, and the numerous wide avenues, from 120 to 200 feet in width. It is in contemplation to embellish these parks and circuses with public fountains.

Detroit was incorporated as a city by an act of the Governor and Judges in 1815, seven years before Boston bore the name and privileges of a city, and the government was vested in five Trustees. This act was suspended in 1824, by a new charter, passed by the Legislative Council, when the late Gen. John R. Williams was chosen Mayor.

Section 1, of the Act of 1815, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of Michigan, that so much of an 'Act to repeal all acts of the Parliament of England and of the Parliament of Great Britain, within the Territory of Michigan, in the United

States of America,' and for other purposes, as repeals an 'Act to incorporate the town of Detroit,' enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Northwestern Territory, in General Assembly, approved at Chillicothe on the 18th day of January, 1802, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Hon. Solomon Sibley was Chairman of the first Board of Trustees, and Thomas Rowland, Secretary. In 1816, the Board consisted of George McDougall, Abram Edwards, Oliver W. Miller, Peter J. Desnoyer and Stephen Mach. George McDougall, Chairman, and Thomas Rowland, Secretary.

The first public market house was erected in 1816, by Capt. Benjamin Woodworth, under a contract with the Trustees, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. It was built in the center of Woodward avenue, a little south of Jefferson avenue, and covered a space of about 30 by 70 feet, one story high, composed merely of a roof supported by posts, and enclosed with slats three inches apart, and served as a public whipping place till the law inflicting that kind of punishment was repealed. The culprits were placed outside with their hands thrust through the slats and tied on the inside, when the officer would apply the lash on the bare back of the victim.

When Detroit was first incorporated as a city, the only road leading out of it was the one up and down the river. The mail was brought around the lake, through Ohio on horseback, and when the road was very bad a man carried it on his shoulder through the Black Swamp. The first line of carriages between Detroit and Ohio was established in 1827.

The location of the city is pleasant, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, with Canada in the foreground, and the river for miles above and below until intercepted by beautiful islands. It was originally selected by the natives of the forest, with their usual sagacity, as a site for their villages, and was thus occupied before the lake country was discovered by Europeans more than two hundred years ago, and for about ninety years afterward, or till the year of our Lord 1701, when it was taken possession of by the French, as already described, who erected Fort Ponchartrain for the purpose of establishing a fur trading post and protecting the traders.

Mr. Robert R. Roberts, to whose "Sketches of Detroit" we are indebted for much of this article, thus gives his experience in early Detroit life:

"The compiler of these sketches first visited this city in 1827, without any intention of permanently locating here, but a short residence sufficed to render his attachment enduring, and it has ever since been his home, he having never been from it more than a few weeks at a time, visiting Eastern cities, and at each successive return he has hailed with delight his approach to the good old City of the Straits, up its beautiful river of purest water. There is no other *de troit* like it, with its elevated shores, lined with villages, villas, stately mansions, French farm houses, wind-mills and pear trees of more than a century's growth; its broad stream, deep and clear, with no visible 'sandbars' or 'snake heads' to interrupt, and no fleet of 'steam tugs' and 'lighters' to aid navigation."

Detroit, in 1827, was the only municipal corporation in the State of Michigan. It contained a population at that time of about 2,000 souls, which was about one-tenth the population of the whole Territory, who were settled along the lakes and rivers from Monroe to St. Clair, Mackinaw and Green Bay; and but little was known of the interior of the Territory, which was, for the most part, a wilderness of forest and prairie, though a few scattered settlements had been made in Washtenaw and Oakland Counties, with here and there a log house.

The city at that time was little else than a military and fur-trading post. The inhabitants were principally native French, though there were a number of families here from the Eastern States, but not more than a dozen from any foreign country.

The buildings were mostly constructed of wood, one or two stories high, with steep roofs and dormer windows. The banks of the river within view of the city were studded with wind grist mills, and flour was brought to the city and sold only in sacks. Since that time great changes have taken place, and scarcely a vestige of the old city remains. A great portion of the then limits of the city has been swept over by fire, and rebuilt with substantial business buildings and palatial residences. Then the steam-boat arrivals were three or four a week, now they are eight or ten a day. Then there were but three or four wharves, at which vessels could unload; now its docks extend for miles up and down the river. Then there were but two or three turnpike roads leading from the city; now there are plank roads and railroads in every direction. Then a mail from the East arrived once or twice a week; now we have a dozen mails from the East daily, and the telegraph wires extending in all directions, permitting instant communication with every part of the country.

Then the fronts of the residences of James Abbott, Colonel Anderson, General Larned, the brothers Cote, Mrs. Devereaux and Dr. Hurd, situated on the west side of Woodward avenue, between the river and Congress street, were shaded by an almost continuous row of stately trees. There was the old meat market on Woodward avenue, below Jefferson, and the old wooden Presbyterian Church, corner of Larned street and Woodward avenue; the residence of Robert Smart, Esq., south of the church, and at the corner of Woodward avenue and Woodbridge street was the Godfrey House; nearly opposite was Smith's tavern. Where the "National" now stands, there was a small yellow house in the center of a large potato lot, and beyond was a vast common; the jail where Center Park now is, the Methodist Church, a little to the east of Cliff's tavern near the Grand Circus, General Williams' barn, and an occasional shanty. These were all that intersected the view of the forest beyond.

In Judge Sibley's field, west of Woodward avenue and north of the residence of Dr. Duffield, was a small fort called "Fort Croghan," which had been thrown up by the citizens and mounted with a few pieces of artillery for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, who came from the woods and drove off the cattle that were feeding on the commons, and murdered the inhabitants.

On Jefferson avenue, west of Woodward, there were in the first two blocks a number of small stores, interspersed with dwellings, and those extended to the line of the Cass farm just below Cass street.

The "Cass Farm" was then a farm, with but the farm house, barn, etc., and an Indian storehouse and distillery on the lower line, and an ox mill on the river front.

The first block in Jefferson avenue, east of Woodward, was occupied on either side by small stores, and on the northwest corner of Bates street was the store and dwelling of Peter J. Desnoyer, Esq. On the southeast corner the store and dwelling of General J. R. Williams, east of which was Pat. Palmer's tavern, and the residences of John Whipple, Judge Chipman and Barnabas Campau, Esq., and on the corner, the Masonic Hall and Council House. Crossing Randolph street, on the site of the "Biddle House," was the brick residence of Major John Biddle, constructed by General Hull, in 1807, and it was the first brick house built in the city, and next the residence of Hon. E. P. Brush; opposite was the brick residence and extensive fruit garden of Judge Sibley. On the northwest corner of Randolph street was the "Bank of Michigan," formerly occupied by the "Detroit Bank," chartered in 1806, and broke in 1810; and west were the residences of Major Kearsley, Dr. Brown and Thomas F. Knapp. All these buildings are now gone, and have been replaced by very different structures.

Jefferson avenue, till about this time (1827) terminated at the line of the Brush Farm, when it was opened up as far as Russell street, but with stern opposition from the owners of the farms. There were then no buildings to obstruct the view of the fields and woods beyond, from the avenue in the vicinity of Brush street. The only road at the time to Hamtramck and Grosse Point was on the river beach, to gain which from the avenue down Randolph street, you passed the Steamboat Hotel, the principal tavern in the city, kept by Captain Benjamin Woodworth, brother of the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket." Captain Woodworth emigrated to this city in 1806, and afterward removed to St. Clair. Nearly opposite the hotel was the residence of Dr. McCosky, uncle of the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan. Dr. McCosky came to Detroit with Wayne's army in 1796, of which he was the surgeon. Turning from Randolph into Atwater street, on the south was the carding and full cloth factory of Messrs. French & Eldred; and just beyond, at the foot of Brush street, was the smith shop of Harvey Williams, in front of which Che-minck, son of the notorious Indian Chief Kish-ka-go, killed an Indian. Kish-ka-go and son were arrested and lodged in jail. Kish-ka-go supposed that he was detained for the murder of some white man, he having killed several, and he could not be persuaded to the contrary, though informed of the fact by Colonel Beaupre. His reply to the Colonel was, "No, the hats never forgot." Kish-ka-go called himself the "son of thunder." He sent a messenger to Saginaw with instructions to summon his band together and hold a wabino, to implore thunder (his father) to come and throw down the jail and liberate him on a particular day he named. The chief waited patiently and sullenly for the day when he was to be liberated. The day came, but thunder did not, and he committed suicide by taking poison furnished by his squaw. Che-minck escaped from the jail and was not retaken.

East of Randolph street, extending along the front of the Brush, Beau-bien, Moran, Rivard, Mullet, Gouin and Dequindre farms, were extensive old pear orchards of Centurial trees, they having been transplanted there from that enchanted garden of Europe, "La Belle France," by the early French immigrants, who brought the young trees with them. In front of these was a green lawn, with a gentle slope to the beach of the river.

Annually, in the month of June, thousands of Indians came from the upper lakes on their way to Malden to receive presents from the British Government, who stopped and lined the beach with their birchen canoes and pitched their tents beneath the shade of these trees.

On recalling the memory of those old pear trees, and the green lawns beneath and in front of them, the many pleasant hours spent in rambling there, eating of their delicious fruit, we contemplate with regret the changes. Scarce half a dozen of the old trees remain; the iron rails are stretched, and the fizzing and rumbling of the iron horse is heard where they were. On turning down the river to the other line of the city, and recalling the delightful promenade along the high banks of the river, which at this point formed a beautiful bay across the fronts of the Cass, Jones, Forsyth, La Brosse, Baker and Woodbridge farms, and sweeping down past the residences of Robert Abbott and Judge May, and reflecting that this, too, has been sacrificed and leveled low to accommodate commercial and railway facilities, still more does it cause one to regret that the Star of Empire in its westward flight visited the City of the Straits. It makes one almost sigh for the ancient *habitus* at the remembrance of those times when the city was visited by an occasional steamer to hear away the furs, fish and sugar brought hither in the birch canoe from the lake country above, and wish for the return of the good old days when the Indian canoe, the French calash, carryall and charrette were the only vehicles of conveyance. Few but the buildings of that day now remain. The most compact part of the city was between Jefferson avenue and the river.

Fort Shelby was removed in 1827-8, and the earth was used in filling up the embankment then being constructed along the whole water front of the city, by order of the authorities, the expense of which was assessed on the adjoining property. This was done as a sanitary measure, and the health of the city, which for a year or two had been bad, was very much improved.

The following gentlemen have held the office of Chief Magistrate of the City, and were elected as follows:

John R. Williams, elected in 1824; John R. Williams, elected in 1825; Henry L. Hunt, 1826; John Biddle, 1827; John Biddle, 1828; Jonathan Kearsley, 1829; John R. Williams, 1830; Marshall Chaplin, 1831; Levi Cook, 1832; Marshall Chaplin, 1833; Charles C. Trowbridge, 1834; resigned in August, and Andrew Mack elected to fill the vacancy; Levi Cook, 1835; Levi Cook, 1836; Henry Howard, 1837; Augustus S. Porter, 1838; resigned in the fall, and Asher B. Bates, Recorder, elected; De Gramo Jones, 1839; Zina Pitcher, 1840; Zina Pitcher, 1841; Douglas Houghton, 1842; Zina Pitcher, 1843; John R. Williams, 1844; John R. Williams, 1845; John R. Williams, 1846; James A. Van Dyke, 1847; Frederick Buhl, 1848; Charles Howard, 1849; John Ladue, 1850; Zachariah Chandler, 1851; John H. Harmon, 1852; John H. Harmon, 1854; Oliver M. Hyde, 1854; Henry Ledyard, 1855; Oliver M. Hyde, 1856; Oliver M. Hyde, 1857; John Patton, 1858; John Patton, 1859; Christian H. Buhl, 1860; Christian H. Buhl, 1861; William C. Duncan, 1862; William C. Duncan, 1863; Kirland C. Baker, 1864; Kirland C. Baker, 1865; Merrill L. Mills, 1866; Merrill L. Mills, 1867; William W. Wheaton, 1868; William W. Wheaton, 1869; William W. Wheaton, 1870; William W. Wheaton, 1871; Hugh Moffatt, 1872; Hugh Moffatt, 1873; Hugh Moffatt, 1874; Hugh Moffatt, 1875; Alexander Lewis, 1876.

## HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

## SCHOOLS OF DETROIT.

## EARLY SCHOOLS.

The following sketch of the early schools in Detroit is from the pen of Hon. B. F. H. Witherall, found in Roberts' sketches:

"It is difficult to trace in detail the efforts made more than half a century since (1854), for the education of our people, shut out, as they were, from the rest of the civilized world by hundreds of miles of pathless forests, and scattered along the margins of our rivers and lakes, of whom some few hundred only were gathered about the hamlet of Detroit, then only a trading post with a garrison to protect it. On inquiry of some of the 'old settlers,' I learn that sometime during the latter part of the last century, Monsieur Recours, and afterward, Mr. Belpour, taught 'the school,' and after them, about 1799 to 1803, a Mr. Burrell wielded the ensign of authority; he kept on St. James street, in the rear of the present Freemasons' Hall. After Burrell came Dr. Donovan. He taught at the Park House, between St. Louis street and the river, in rear of Palmer & Whipple's stationery store.

"On the 11th of June, 1805, in the morning when the fire burst out (which consumed every house in town but one), one of the scholars tells me that he was in school. Hearing the alarm, the boys all rushed forth to see the fun; but while in full career, they were suddenly arrested by a cask of tamarinds thrown into the street from a burning store, on which they feasted till the flames drove them off. Teacher and scholars in a few minutes found themselves hatless and bookless—all were consumed—and, the whole town being in ashes, none could be got. But the old French fashion of making a turban of a handkerchief answered the purpose.

"Old John Goff, the old sage, with his drab breeches and long blue stockings, followed Donovan. He kept 'the school' for several years after the fire. The boys say that he had not the fear of the Maine law before his eyes, but daily got a little *corned* in the forenoon and *licked* the boys, and in the afternoon *kissed* the girls. At last the old man passed away from mortal ken, having taught as long as he could stand on his legs. He first opened his school on the west side of the 'River Savoyard,' near the old residence of the late Col. D. G. Jones, and his last school was kept opposite B. Thompson's livery stable.

"The River Savoyard, somewhat noted in the annals of our city, was nothing more than a large creek, draining the common back of the town and a few farms lying above it. It was sometimes a large stream, and I have known it necessary to take people living along its margin out of their windows in a canoe and carry them *ashore*. This was after long continued rains, but our modern subterranean rivers have done the work for 'the Savoyard'; its glory is departed—it is among 'the things that were, but are not.'

"It obtained its name from old Peter Bertell (the grandfather of those yet among us); he kept a pottery on the west side of its mouth, near the outlet of the present grand sewer. He bore the nickname of 'Savoyard,' probably because he or his ancestors were from Savoy; he always went by that name. Mrs. Sheldon has in some way transformed it to 'Xavier,' which it never bore.

"Old father Bertell went to Montreal, and in days when stoves were a scarce article, bought up a large number, and let them out for from three to ten dollars each per winter, and by this and other operations became the wealthiest man in Canada. He died about thirty years ago.

"Mais revenon a nos moutons."

"Daniel Curtis kept 'the school' a while in 1810-11. He was then appointed an officer in the army, and a right brave and gallant soldier he was. He and a brother Lieutenant, in spite of the orders of a drunken Captain, held out for many days against a large body of Indians who besieged the fort, until relieved by a body of Gen. Harrison's light horse.

"Old Mr. Rowe next entered the field, after the war was over, and taught 'the school' in a little wooden building which stood in the rear of Ives' broker's office, on Griswold street, belonging to Joseph Campau. Here the sciences flourished under the influence of the old man's birchen rod. There was a little cupola on the edifice, the only one of the kind west of Lake Erie. The young ideas rapidly expanded under its shadow. Rowe slept with his fathers, and, as all things must have an end, so did the cupola. Griswold street was to be widened. Mr. Campau refused his assent, and, deeming the offered compensation insufficient, he refused to remove the building, and the agents of the city *sawed down* through it, and sold that part that was in the street to John Farmer.

"The good old Father Richard, the only Catholic clergyman in the county, whom none knew but to respect, was anxious to educate his people, and about the year 1811, sent to France and procured M. Le Salliere to come over as a teacher. He taught a short time, but the war came on and his school ceased. There are yet (1854) several men among us who owe much of their scholastic knowledge to Father Richard's personal attention as their teacher, but his clerical duties occupied too much of his time to leave as much as he desired for educational purposes.

"Among the well educated men (natives of the country) in the olden time was that sterling old patriot, Captain Charles Moran, the father of the Judge. When quite a young man, he was employed in the office of Captain Phillip de Jean, so well known, and who figured so largely in the history of Michigan some eighty years since. De Jean was an emigrant from France, and was appointed a magistrate by the British Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, under whose orders he, on the 18th of March, 1776, tried John Contencinan for stealing some beaver, otter and raccoon skins from Abbott & Finchly, and Ann Wylie, formerly a slave of Abbott & Finchly, on a charge of stealing, or *being accused* of stealing, a purse containing six guineas, etc. The sentence of Justice De Jean was that they 'be hanged, hanged, hanged, and strangled till they be dead, on the King's domain' (the Common). And they *were hanged*. Gov. Hamilton and De Jean soon after left on a military expedition to 'the Illinois,' where they were made prisoners by Gen. George Rogers Clark, whom the State of Virginia had sent over the Alleghanies with a small force to protect the infant settlements of the West.

"Hamilton and de Jean never returned; had they done so, they would have been tried for murder, as the Governor General and Chief Justice had caused warrants to be issued from Quebec for their arrest."

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Common Schools of Detroit, where every child in the city can obtain the elements of a good English education, *free of charge*, are the pride and boast of the city.

Common Schools were first established in 1842. Previous to this time, but little interest had been manifested in the cause of general education, and the first to take the initiatory steps toward the establishment of a system of general education was Dr. Zina Pitcher, who, while Mayor in 1841, called the attention of the Common Council to the great need of Common Schools in the city. A report was subsequently made to the Council, which showed there were twenty-seven English schools, one French, and one German school in the city, and the whole number of pupils about 700, while there were upward of 2,000 children of the proper school age in the city. Measures were immediately taken to establish an additional number of schools, and seven others were soon opened. In 1842, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the various schools of the city into one district under the style of "The Board of Education of the City of Detroit." The Board is composed of two School Inspectors from each ward, one of whom is annually elected for the term of two years.

Dr. Pitcher had, in the late Hon. Samuel Barstow, an able and devoted coadjutor, who, from the establishment of the free schools up to the time of his death (July 12, 1854), was unwearied in his efforts, devoting much of his time and talents to perfect the system and establish the schools on a permanent basis. To the persistent, unwearied and united exertions of Dr. Pitcher and Mr. Barstow, the system in a great degree owes its present perfection. Other members of the Board deserve honorable mention for their early efforts in behalf of the cause of education; among whom are George Robb, D. Bethune Duffield, Eben N. Wilcox, James V. Campbell, and Charles Byram, Esqs. Dr. Barstow was President of the Board for many years, and was succeeded by Levi Bishop, Esq., an able and efficient incumbent, in whom Mr. Barstow had a worthy successor.

The Board of Education, in 1854, on motion of Levi Bishop, Esq., passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The late Samuel Barstow, Esq., once President of this Board, was from the beginning one of the most efficient and active promoters of the Free School System of Detroit, and its present state of prosperity and increasing usefulness are in a large measure due to his untiring zeal and self-denying labors; therefore,

"Resolved, That the newly enlarged school building in the Seventh Ward be named in his honor 'The Barstow Union School' and that the Building Committee cause a marble tablet to be inserted in the vacant panel in the front of said building, inscribed with the words 'BARSTOW UNION SCHOOL.'"

## TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

## HISTORY OF HAMTRAMCK TOWNSHIP.

In 1827, while Michigan was yet a Territory, this township was formed, being named after Col. John Francis Hamtramck, who fought through the revolution and afterward, while in command of the left wing of Gen. Wayne's army, greatly distinguished himself in the Indian wars that were waged in this State, principally along the Detroit River. Thus it will be seen that Hamtramck, with the other border townships, is possessed of interest as being the scene of some of the most desperate fighting known to the early settlers. The township adjoins Detroit on the east, and has been diminished several times by portions being added to the city. It has a frontage of three miles on the river and extends back to the boundary of Macomb County, a distance of eight miles, and comprises 23,773 acres of land. It was primarily occupied by the French, but its very early settlement, and the fact that no records have been kept, precludes the possibility of naming any of the original settlers. An inspection of the town books, however, gives us the following list of officers for the year 1833:

Supervisor—Peter Van Every.

Clerk—Elias Jeruck.

Assessors—Dennison Rose, Jacques Compau, Abraham Cook, Louis Beaufrat.

Collector—John Herly.

Commissioners of Schools—Dennison Rose, Henry Vaches, Jacques Compau.

Inspectors of Schools—Antoine Compau, Elias Jewett, Peter Van Every, Jacques Tuxbury.

Director—Michael Ruard.

Treasurer of the Poor—Francis Ruard.

Constables—George La Purge, Wm. B. Smith, George Prusau, Gilbert Duhen.

Also a Pound Master and seven Highway Directors.

The Supervisor at that time operated a distillery on the precise spot where Detroit's new water works are being built. He afterward increased the capacity of his mill by borrowing of the township school fund.

Originally, marsh lands predominated throughout the town, but a perfect system of drainage has reclaimed most of them, many of the largest and most highly cultivated farms of to-day being situated on the lowlands of earlier years. The higher grounds were heavily timbered with hickory, basswood and maple. With the end in view of giving each settler a piece of river front, the township was primarily divided into long slips running from the river back, and although this form of division has proved inconvenient lately, it has remained unaltered.

The principal products of Hamtramck are hay and garden produce, its immediate proximity to Detroit rendering the cultivation of the latter very profitable. No more grain is raised than is absolutely needed by the inhabitants. The manufacturing interests of this township are deserving of more than passing notice. In 1850, a blast furnace was established on the river bank a short distance above Detroit, and around this has gathered one industry after another until the amount invested in various branches of the iron trade has reached \$3,000,000. A railroad connects these institutions with Detroit.

The population of the town at present is about 4,000, of which two-thirds are natives and the other third foreigners of all nationalities. The school census shows 1,300 pupils, and for them are nine public and two private schools. Within the limits of the township are two regularly organized villages—Norris and Leesville—whose inhabitants are interested largely in

gardening, and, to a small extent, in manufactures. That part of Hamtramck which has availed itself of the gas, water and social privileges of Detroit is now coming into repute as one of her suburbs, many fine residences having been erected therein during the past few years. The officers of the town for 1876 are as follows:

Supervisor—J. A. Visger.

Clerk—Christopher Daniels.

Treasurer—John Damits.

Superintendent of Schools—Henry Russell.

Inspector of Schools—James Holahan.

Commissioner of Highways—Michael Rileins.

Justices of the Peace—J. M. French, Peter Sculler, John Revery, J. A. Visger.

Drain Commissioner—John Ryan.

Constables—Charles Ryan, James Garrady.

## THE VILLAGE OF NORRIS.

The plat of the suburban village of Norris, recorded in August, 1873, though one of the latest in the county, is the first wholly platted with the cardinal points of the compass. It is upon Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 12 East, in the township of Hamtramck, partially between the 10,000-acre tract and the old Marsac French grant at the forks of Conner's Creek, and about six miles nearly due north of the City Hall of Detroit.

The low but fertile glades and blue joint prairies between them were alike the chosen hunting grounds of the prehistoric Mound Builders and Indians; pastures for the countless ponies of the pioneering Frenchmen, and, with thorough drainage, are fast becoming, ever to remain, the most valuable meadow, pasture and garden lands in the State.

The famous Prairie Mound, of some four acres, was ever a chosen haunt for the Indians, trappers and herders; the site of countless broils and revels, and probably the torturing of prisoners—certainly a bone tumulus of the unknown dead.

Tradition relates that the old French land claims embraced a frontage of as many "arpents" as the occupant or his ancestors had picket-fenced and planted with a zigzag row of pear trees, and from as far as he could wade in the river to as far back over the ridge as he or his pony could wade in the swamp, which a special commission of United States officers ultimately decided to be about three miles; and also that the adjacent country was a worthless, irreclaimable morass and swamp; that it would be an outrage for a grateful republic to donate it to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; and, as now, they doubtless received good pay and promotion for their sagacity, integrity and love of soldiers.

This ludicrous report, joined to the swampy appearance of the country, doubtless saved Detroit from strangulation by a cordon of non-taxpaying soldier land grants; gave the 10,000-acre tract of land to the sufferers by the great Detroit fire of 1805 and for the erection of public buildings, and also unfortunately retarded small purchases of farms, and encouraged heavy purchases by Eastern capitalists, of which about 11,000 acres due north of Detroit, around and beyond the Prairie Mound, held by the late Shubael Conant in trust for the Conner's Creek Land Company, was the principal, and which for nearly half a century remained, as in the days of Pontiac, a mere pasture and hunting ground.

Except some laudable and successful efforts by March, Carpenter, Holbrook and others to drain and cultivate some of the eastern portions of Mound Prairie, it thus remained until the chancery partition of the Conner

Creek Company lands in the fall of 1864, when Col. P. W. Norris returned from the service as agent and trustee for heirs of his fallen comrades in arms. Having over thirty years before camped upon the Prairie Mound, while hunting and herding ponies upon the blue joint meadows near it, and from a long, active and successful frontier experience formed a high opinion of their prospective value, he, by venturing a careful survey of Mound Prairie and adjacent lands, soon dispelled old notions and ascertained the real facts of the case. He promptly purchased all lands adjacent to the Prairie Mound, and, during 1865, built a log cabin upon it and commenced improving and draining to connect with E. N. Wilcox, Esq., who had commenced above. In 1866, in connection with R. C. Smith, Col. Wallace and the Jeromes, who had also purchased largely, he projected, and, aided by them and a few other spirited owners, and by removal from Ohio and personally superintending the work, has completed the most extensive, thorough and successful drainage enterprise in Michigan. By heavy assistance in time, right of way and means, he secured the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, and, at a cost of \$23,000, completed the Detroit and Prairie Mound plank road.

He also, by liberal donations of land and means, secured the location and construction of a large, beautiful, well-arranged and well-managed four-story brick Lutheran Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Desiring the village, as well as the plank road, should be called "Prairie Mound," Col. Norris placed upon the railroad depot a large sign so calling it; but, before recording his village plat, Seymour Brownell, Esq., of Utica, then a contractor upon the railroad, induced its managers to call it "Norris." Hence its name. Though doubtless merited for his spirit and improvements in the country, it still failed to convince the Colonel that Prairie Mound would not have been more appropriate and beautiful, though the station and village are nearly a mile from the mound.

Although but little over three years since platted upon the brushy terrace, the village, beside the Grand Trunk and Bay City Railroads completed, has strong assurances of the speedy extension of the Transit Railroad from the Iron Works upon the Detroit River through Leesville direct to a connection with the railroads at Norris, and also extension of the Russell Street Railway to the Boulevard and village. Besides the Asylum, the Lutherans have a good church and strong society. The Methodists' worship in the school house. Mr. G. Mobley had a good steam saw-mill, and Mr. H. Holley a planing-mill and lumber yard. Miles Orton's circus-training barns and gymnasium are large and well managed. There is also a post office and two daily mails, variety store, hardware and tin shop, meat market, two hotels, blacksmith, wagon, shoe and other shops; brick yard, one mile of sidewalks, etc., beside the sprightly Norris Suburban, a weekly newspaper, to represent the interests of its 250 thrifty inhabitants.

The site, though not a hill, is a dry, sandy plateau, gradually sloping in all directions save the southwestern terraces, with summit some thirty or forty feet above the forks of Conner's Creek, and has more thorough drainage, more undulating, fertile land, more beautiful sandy mounds and terraces for suburban residences, public institutions or manufactorys, and yet a greater supply of good, durable well water, better and more accessible picnic groves and site for permanent fair grounds than any other location near Detroit.

All streets and avenues are seventy feet wide, with a row of shade trees, eleven feet on each for sidewalks, except the Boulevard to Woodward avenue, which is 100 feet wide, with two rows of trees upon each side. On all the avenues running north and south no buildings are allowed less than fifteen feet from front for yard and ornamental purposes on residence

## HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

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blocks, while both the yard front and sidewalks are for extra carriage-way fronting business blocks. There are also over 100 acres in from three to ten acre out-lots between the railroads for residence and garden plats, and tiers of blocks not subdivided, for sale cheap or for donation to manufacturing, religious, educational or benevolent improvements, when the proprietor is well assured of their merit and permanency.

With such growth and prospects, the success of this suburb of Detroit seems well assured.

### HISTORY OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Greenfield Township is situated in the northeastern part of Wayne County, and is bounded on the north by Oakland County, on the east by Hamtramck Township, on the south by the city of Detroit and Springwells Township, and on the west by Redford Township, and was originally a part of Springwells Township.

There were few settlers in Greenfield Township previous to the year 1829; among those who settled here about this time we find Myron Otis, who came to this State in 1829. He came from Schoharie, Otsego County, New York. His father, Asa H. Otis, took up a tract of government land, in the central part of the township, receiving his deed with the signature of President Jackson. He was a delegate to the convention for the adoption of a State Constitution, in 1836, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1850. The only man who settled previous to 1829, of whom we have any definite record, was John Strong, an Englishman, who came to this county, and settled in Greenfield Township, as early as 1826. Among those who settled within a few years of that time are Job Chaffee, who came from Rutland County, Vermont, in 1830; James Smith, who settled in 1831, and Harmon Snyder, who came from Otsego County, New York; and about the same year came Rodman Stoddard, Theodore Holden, James and Joseph Messmore, and Luther Scoville. Previous to the organization of the township, land was taken up from the United States Government, by Carpenter Chaffee, Solomon Hyde, Amos Chaffee, John Kennedy, James M. Reed, James Ward, Garry Bloss and Jacob Barger. At this time, the whole township was a vast wilderness, each settler being obliged to cut his way through the forest to his own land, there being no settlements beyond a distance of ten miles from the city of Detroit, in the year 1832.

The territory now known as Greenfield Township was set apart from Springwells Township, and Greenfield Township was organized in the year 1832, Carpenter Chaffee being the first Township Clerk. There are no villages in the township, the township post office being located at a hotel, on the Detroit & Lansing Plank Road, known as the "Eight Mile House." The land is nearly level, being very slightly rolling. The principal occupation of the inhabitants being agricultural pursuits. The present population of the township is about 2,000; and it contains about 500 voters. The following is a list of the present officers of the township:

Supervisor—George F. Pillard.  
Clerk—William Knapp.  
Treasurer—James F. Turner.  
Justice of the Peace—John B. Price.  
Commissioner of Highways—George F. Higgins.  
Drain Commissioner—Patrick Whalen.  
Superintendent of Schools—E. W. Cottrell.  
School Inspector—John Sprague.  
Constables—Joseph Black, William Hall, William Ford, Oliver M. Dicks.

### HISTORY OF REDFORD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Redford is about in the center of Wayne County, from east to west, and is bounded by Greenfield on the east, Dearborn on the south, and Livonia on the west. It is on the northern side of the county, and borders on Oakland County.

It was originally one of four townships which went to compose the town known as Buckland, the other three being Greenfield, Livonia and Dearborn. The first settlement of the town was made in 1818, by a man named Bell. From that time till 1825 there were but few new comers; but about this time several new settlers came in, most of them from the State of New York. Thomas Geldorf, an Englishman, settled in the town in 1825; George Norris came from Geneva, New York, in 1828, and settled in the western part of the township; Benjamin and Joseph Green came from Ontario County, N. Y., in 1827; William Lyon came from New York in 1828; George Farrington came in 1829, coming from Steuben County, New York; Noah Benedict came from Ohio in 1831, and settled in Farmington; S. K. Burgess came from Birmingham, Oakland County, Mich., in 1832; he came with his father, Harmon Burgess. Among the other settlers who came about this time are Lewis Cook, from New York; George Boyce, from England; Hiram Wilmart, Noah Peck, from New York; Ralph and Benjamin Bell.

The township was organized in 1832. The Grand River road was opened through the township in 1833, previous to which time there were no roads except an Indian trail, known as the Shiawassee trail, running through the township to Detroit. The road from Farmington to Dearborn was opened previous to 1832.

The first death in the township occurred in October, 1830, and the second, that of a Mrs. Pastor, who came from Vermont, in October, 1832. The first marriage ceremony was performed in the western part of the township, by Justice of the Peace Fox, in 1830.

Tradition says that the name of Redford was given to this township from the fact that the River Rouge, whose name, being French, signifies "red," has a ford within the township limits. Other traditions say that it was suggested by the fact that the red men forded the Rouge there on their annual pilgrimage to Malden, Canada, where the Shiawassee tribe received a pension from the British Government, for services rendered during the war of 1812. At the time of the settlement of the township, this tribe, to the number of about 300, made an annual trip from what is now Shiawassee County to Detroit, and thence to Malden, to receive this pension. There are several villages in Redford Township, among which are Redford Center, Fisher Station, Duboisville, and Oak Post Office.

The principal business of the township is agriculture, although there is one tile factory, one glue factory, and, also, one or two saw and grist-mills inside the township limits. There are three churches in the township. The present officers of the township are as follows:

Supervisor—John M. Lee.  
Clerk—Charles D. Collins.  
Treasurer—Hugh Hauk.  
Superintendent of Schools—Emmett Minock.  
Justices of the Peace—Alvin C. Pierce, George Morris, Flarius J. Smith, and Edwin Sackett.  
School Inspector—F. U. Nardin.  
Drain Commissioner—Enos Beckel.  
Highway Commissioner—Alfred Harris.  
Constables—Henry Cronner and George H. Lee.

### HISTORY OF LIVONIA TOWNSHIP.

The township of Livonia is situated in the northwestern part of Wayne County, and is bounded east by Redford Township, south by Nankin Township, west by Plymouth Township, and north by the county line.

Among the first settlers in Livonia Township are Daniel Blue, who came from Oneida County, New York, with his son, Alexander Blue, and settled in the eastern part of the township in 1832; Alexander McKenney,

who came from Ireland, in June, 1832, and settled in Redford Township, but soon afterward moved to Livonia Township. About this time came Thomas Hammond, who came from New York; Joseph Morse, from Steuben County, New York; Reuben Glass, Peter Melden, George Ryder, Erastus Everett, Nathan Kingsley, Gilbert Martin, Solomon Lambert, who came in 1831; James Guining, James Grace, Nehemiah Weston, Gabriel Deane, John Cahoon, Adolphus Brigham, Pardon Briggs and John G. Welsh.

The township of Livonia was organized in 1835, the following officers being chosen at the first meeting of the citizens of the new town:

Register of Deeds—Theodore Williams.  
Treasurer—David French.  
Coroner—Benjamin Woodworth.  
Clerk—Silas Joslin.

Inspectors of Election—A. Brigham, Silas Joslin, Thomas Harper.

In 1837, the township was divided into school districts; Benjamin Stevens, Archelaus Harwood and Harvey Durfee being the first School Inspectors. George Farrington was the first member of the Legislature from this township, when the capitol of the State was at Detroit.

Among the other old settlers who have held important offices we find the name of Alexander Blue, who held the office of Justice of the Peace for a term of twenty-eight consecutive years.

The present town officers are as follows:

Supervisor—William T. Rattenbury.

Clerk—William T. Ewing.

Superintendent of Schools—Marvin Arnold.

School Inspector—Benjamin Passage.

Treasurer—Avery Chilson.

Drain Commissioner—Douglas Blue.

Highway Commissioner—Homer Moore.

Constables—John F. Creiger, Augustus Arnold and Charles Bentley.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the township is farming, although there are at present four or five butter and cheese factories, and one or two saw and grist mills inside the township limits.

### HISTORY OF NANKIN TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in Nankin Township was a man by the name of Geo. M. Johnson, who came to this part of the county in 1824, and built a log house on the ground now occupied by Hammon Bros' boot and shoe store, where he furnished entertainment, liquid and solid, to the few travelers through this section until the year 1826, when he sold out to a man by the name of Simmons, who kept up the hotel business for three years. In a fit of drunkenness he killed his wife, for which he suffered the death penalty by hanging, in 1830. It is believed by many that this is the only instance of legal hanging in the history of the State.

In 1831, Ezra Derby bought out the Simmons heirs and immediately began to make improvements. This was the only house in Wayne until in 1832, when a man by the name of Rulo moved in and built near George Goldsmith's present residence. He was followed soon after by Street and Krider, who have lived here ever since. About this date, the township became settled quite rapidly, and, in the northern part, many were already making for themselves homes for the future, among whom were Glode D. and James F. Chubb, who settled here in 1826.

The earliest official record dates back to the year 1827, at which time all that tract of country lying between Springwells and Ypsilanti was known as Township No. 1, and called Bucklin. The first road in this township was laid by Geo. M. Johnson and Harvey Tuttle, Commissioners of Highways, on the 11th day of July, 1827. The township of Nankin was formed in the year 1830, and embraced what is now known as Nankin and Livonia. The first township meeting was convened at the house of Henry Wells, and adjourned to the school house in Schwartzburgh, where, after passing sundry unimportant resolutions, they adjourned to meet at the same place for the next annual meeting. James F. Chubb was the first Town Clerk and G. D. Chubb the second. The first Supervisor was Rev. Marcus Swift. He was re-elected for several successive terms, and had the entire confidence of the people in this locality. Mr. Swift came from New York in the year 1825, and settled in the north part of the town. Being the first Minister of the Gospel in these parts, his labors were arduous and but ill paid, yet, with much to discourage him, he labored faithfully and efficiently in his vocation. In 1833, the M. E. Church organized a conference and he took charge of the Oakland circuit, which embraced 125 miles within its limits. This circuit he made once in four weeks, preaching thirty-one times a month, for which he received \$120 per year.

The first Justice of the Peace in this township was James F. Chubb, holding that office by virtue of a commission from Gov. Lewis Cass. While Michigan remained a Territory, the office of Justice of the Peace was not elective, but was held by appointment. The first attempt at making a village of Wayne was in 1834, by Ezra Derby, who made the first plat and called it Derby's Corners. The first school house in Wayne was built in 1832, by Ezra Derby and a man by the name of Parker. In this year, Wm. Hawley settled here, who was followed the next year by Kilborn and Perkins. Mr. Kilborn was the first blacksmith in this section, and is still living. The shop in which he worked was erected on what is now known as the public square, by Ezra Derby, in 1833. In 1834, Mr. Derby built the first mill in Wayne. This year was also made celebrated by the birth of the first white child in Wayne—Miss Maria Krider—afterward wife of J. D. Bunting.

In 1837, the first Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church was held in Street & Krider's barn, Elder Hur, of Ohio, presiding. The first church built in this place was dedicated by the Congregational Society in 1850. Since that time, the Methodist, Universalist and Catholic societies have each built commodious places of worship. The first wagon shop in Wayne was built in 1838, by W. R. Corlett & Brother.

The village of Wayne was incorporated in 1869, and held its charter election at the Union Hotel, April 12, 1869, H. N. Collins and C. T. Barnard being Inspectors of Election and Wm. M. Hastings, Clerk.

The first village officers were elected almost unanimously, as follows:

President—W. R. Corlett.

Recorder—Wm. M. Hastings.

Treasurer—Ammon Brown.

Trustees—Jacob D. Bunting, Frederick Marker, Sr., Thomas Morrison, Israel Bell, John J. Palmer.

The Council met and organized April 20, and appointed A. L. Chase, Street Commissioner, and Stephen T. Curtis, Marshal.

The village lock-up was built the first year of its incorporation, and the work of building sidewalks, street crossings, etc., begun.

The Union school building of Wayne was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$19,000, and furnished a little later, at a cost of \$3,000. In the fall of 1871, it was ready for use and J. M. Boyd was engaged as Principal with an annual salary of \$1,000.

The last charter election of the village of Wayne was held on Monday, March 20, 1876, and the following officers elected, viz.:

President—W. R. Corlett.

Recorder—George McGuire.

Treasurer—John S. Egeler.

Trustees—J. O'Connor, W. A. Pettingill, C. H. Cady, S. W. Walker, Jr., James R. Hosie.

W. R. Corlett being the first and last presiding officer of the Council.

This year, the village has put up street lamps on all the principal thoroughfares, and other improvements will follow as needed.

### HISTORY OF SPRINGWELLS TOWNSHIP.

This township derives its name from a few large springs that flow from the foot of a hill near the site of old Fort Wayne. It was first settled by the French, and dates its occupancy back to the first settlement of Detroit. Like the neighboring township of Hamtramck, the records throw but little light on its first organization, and give the names of but few of the actual American settlers who came within its boundaries prior to 1830.

Joseph Barron was undoubtedly the first Justice in the township, being appointed by Governor Cass, while Michigan was yet a Territory. Later, he held several other offices, and is believed to have been the first Supervisor. Governor Woodbridge was also one of the early Supervisors, and, if we are correctly informed, held the office two or three terms.

Since the township was first laid out, its boundaries have been several times changed on the east and north, quite a portion having been added to Detroit. Its present size is about 4x5 miles, and is joined on the north by Greenfield, east by the city, south by Detroit River, and west by Dearborn Township and River Rouge.

The township is generally level, the predominating quality of soil being clay. In the southeastern part, however, may be found a small section of sandy loam. It is well watered, having, besides the two rivers above mentioned, several fine creeks within its limits. The farms are generally small, well tilled and for the most part devoted to market gardening, dairy purposes, etc., and, on account of their proximity to the city, are exceedingly valuable. Any one journeying in this direction on the principal thoroughfares radiating through the city will be struck with the village-like aspect of the whole township.

Its population is about 5,500. Present officers are:

Supervisor—Conrad Clippert.

Town Clerk—August Sink.

Justices of the Peace—C. F. Campau, Samuel Ludlow, John Streeter and Leonard Sink.

### HISTORY OF TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

That division of Wayne County known as the township of Taylor was formerly a part of Ecorse, which being very large, and the greater part of its trade having centered at or near the river, those residing in the western portion were greatly inconvenienced, by having to travel almost the entire breadth of the township when public affairs demanded their attention. Accordingly, in the winter of 1847, a petition was forwarded to the Legislature, setting forth the advisability of dividing the township. This resulted in an act, approved March 16, which, from the lands lying west of a line running east of Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34, constructed the township of Taylor. It then had 150 inhabitants.

The first lot of land transferred in this part of the county was an eighty acre piece, in Section 28, being purchased of the government by Peter Coan, in 1830. Two years later, with the assistance of his brother Edmund, he built him a house, and took up a permanent abode. Edmund afterward moved into Brownstown, but Peter has tarried in the township ever since, and may, therefore, be considered pre-eminently its pioneer. Then came in rapid succession John Hayden—who afterward went West, however—George Brundrit, John Moat, James and William Sutliff. In 1850, Augustus Coan, father of Peter, who had fought in the war of 1812, came into the township. Among the other early settlers were W. N. Steward, Lucius Parmely, Josiah Johnson, Clark Wells, Isaac Combs, Joseph Clark, and Elias Vreeland. Charles Freeman, who afterward became world-renowned as a pugilist, split rails for the latter gentleman, for some months. After them came Elder Pattee, a man of God of the Methodist persuasion, who preached the first sermon, and tied the initial matrimonial knot.

In accordance with the act by which the township was erected, the first town meeting was held at the house of Richard Sutliff, on the 5th day of April, 1847. The number of votes cast was forty-four, and the election resulted in the choice of the following officers:

Supervisor—Jared Sexton.

Clerk—Charles Steward.

Treasurer—W. W. Fletcher.

Justices—Jared Sexton, W. N. Steward.

Highway Commissioners—William Sutliff, William Shipman.

School Inspectors—Chandler Wells, James Silverwood.

Constables—O. R. Robbin, Chandler Wells.

Overseers of the Poor—Josiah Johnson, Samuel Brass.

The greater part of this township is very level and low, and in former years was covered to a considerable extent with surface water. This, combined with the fact that large tracts were held by speculators, caused the progression of the township to be somewhat slow, when compared with others. But under the present excellent system of drainage, extensive sections, remarkable for their fertility, are being rendered easily available, and Taylor will soon be, agriculturally, a prosperous town. Its educational privileges are good, it having five school districts. Its nearest railroad facilities are at Wyandotte, about four miles distant, where the major proportion of its produce finds a ready market.

The town has no properly called business centers, although the post office with two stores, a saw mill, and several dwellings pass by the name of "Taylor Center." The population of the township is now about 900, of which 500 are natives and 400 foreigners; the latter being mostly Germans. Its present officers are:

Supervisor—J. J. Vrooman.

Treasurer—Henry Fritz.

Clerk—R. H. Sutliff.

Superintendent of Schools—G. C. Putnam.

Drain Commissioner—Frederick Racho.

Justices of the Peace—Peter Coan, G. C. Putnam, James Evans, John McPherson, V. N. Smith.

Constables—Peter Schloff, Joseph Boltz, John Brest.

## HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

ings. It is considered the excelsior township in Wayne County, for general farming purposes.

Sheldon Corners, situated in the township of Canton, consists of two stores, two blacksmith shops, shoe store, two churches, school building, wagon and carriage shop, cheese factory and cider-mill.

Most of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. County ditches are numerous. Fences and buildings are kept in good order, and everything indicates an intelligent and prosperous community.

Considerable attention is given to the rearing of fine blooded cattle and horses. According to the last statistics, there were 1,024 milch cows; 600 horses; 1,500 other cattle; 2,397 hogs; 5,336 sheep; fruit, cash sales \$25,600; 15,360 bushels of wheat. Population in 1876, 2,168.

### HISTORY OF ROMULUS TOWNSHIP.

The first man whose hardihood and daring spirit led him to settle in the howling wilderness of marsh, forest and wolves now reclaimed and known to the world by the name of Romulus, was a French Canadian by the name of Samuel Polyne, who located here just fifty years ago this Centennial summer. He settled on Section 2, on the northern limits of the township, the soil tilled by him being now a part of the fine farm of William B. Thomas. After the advent of other settlers, the migratory instinct came upon him once more and took him hence, and where he or his descendants are now none of his old associates know. Two or three years after his settlement, Solomon Whittaker, one Charles and Joseph Pulcifer came into the township. Pulcifer left nearly forty years ago, and the others died soon after his departure. In 1833, Jenks Pullen, with his six sons, who afterward became substantial and leading men of the township, located at the corners still honored with his name. Then, in order up to 1840, came Warren Blair, John Simpson, the genial Dr. John F. Smith, who died fifteen years ago; John Carr, A. P. Young, Hiram Fisk, Mr. McBride, George Dykeman, C. C. Bort, Peter De Lancy, Phillip Reynolds, Benjamin Smith, Orange and Orion Brown, William Hale, James Batcham, Ira Hall, Abram Thompson, William Lane, Richard Bird, Isaac Bird and Peter Bort.

This township, with Van Buren and Sumpter, was originally a part of Huron. In February of 1835, the Legislature passed an act providing that all that part of Huron distinguished as Town 3 South, of Range 9 East, should be set apart as a separate township, to be known as Romulus, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of Joseph Y. Pullen. The population was then 125, of which number twenty-five were voters. In harmony with the act, on the 6th day of April an election was held, and it resulted in the choice of the following officers:

Supervisor—D. J. Pullen.

Town Clerk—John Simpson.

Assessors—Joseph Y. Pullen, Hale Wakefield, George Dykeman.

Highway Commissioners—Samuel Polyne, F. G. Jasper, Alexander Simpson.

School Inspectors—John F. Smith, John Carr, Jenks Pullen.

Poor Masters—Warren Blair, Benjamin D. Smith.

Constable and Collector—Jenks Pullen.

When the second election was held, it was discovered that the expenses of the town for the fiscal year had been but \$39.25, which speaks well for the frugality of our predecessors, to say the least.

In those early days, a village existed on the banks of the Huron, known as Mount Pleasant. It comprised a saw-mill, a hotel and store combined, and several dwellings. It became a great resort for a gang of counterfeiters, some years after its founding, and many thousands of dollars have been stamped beneath the trees and underbrush surrounding the village. Upon the arrest and conviction of the leaders, in 1839, the gang took themselves to safer quarters, and from that time the village went into rapid decay, nothing being left of it at the present day but the old hotel, which is simply an agglomeration of worm-eaten timber and moss-covered clapboards.

This township was greatly infested with wolves in those days, children and cattle being unsafe away from home. The old settler relates many stirring adventures with these savage brutes; and for some years a bounty of two dollars a head was paid for all that were killed.

Romulus was, in former years, greatly troubled with surface water, but this disadvantage has been materially obviated latterly by an excellent system of drainage. The soil of the northern and western parts of this township is light and sandy; that of the central and eastern portions of a clayey nature.

The development of Romulus has been slow, comparatively, the rich lands further west, particularly in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, serving to draw men on to where the fruits of their labor could be sooner reaped. The advantage of living in the shadow of a great metropolis like Detroit has come to be recognized in later years, however, and the township is now rapidly filling up with good, substantial farmers. The day is not far distant when it will be ranked, agriculturally, as one of the most fertile and prosperous towns in the State.

The population of the town is now about 1,700; and the school census shows 640 pupils, who have excellent opportunities for receiving instruction, in nine substantial school buildings.

The only church edifice is that of the Methodist society, at Pullen's Corners, though there are other religious organizations in the township.

There are no business centers in Romulus, although S. R. Kingsley deals in general merchandise, at Pullen's Corners.

The town officers for 1876 are as follows:

Supervisor—William Whittacre.

Town Clerk—D. J. Pullen.

Justices of the Peace—A. S. Temple, James Batcham, A. P. Young, Edward Bingel.

Commissioner of Highways—J. R. Warner.

Treasurer—R. C. Bird.

Superintendent of Schools—William Whittacre.

School Inspector—A. P. Young.

Drain Commissioner—Justice R. Warner.

Constables—D. B. Fisk, A. S. Merrill, Glover Rawson, Albert Batcham.

### HISTORY OF DEARBORN TOWNSHIP.

Dearborn is in the second tier of townships from the east side of the county, and has Redford on the north, Springwells and Ecorse on the east, Taylor on the south, and Nankin on the west. The center of the township is about ten miles from the county seat.

Dearborn was originally organized in 1828. A. J. Buckland was the first white settler. At one time this town was known as the town of Peken, called so by the early settlers.

The present officers of the township are:

Supervisor—John Cosbey.

Clerk—Hubbard Hidden.

Treasurer—Jacob Fox.

Justices of the Peace—William Daly, William M. Holton, James Thompson and Charles N. Brainard.

Dearborn village is situated on each side of the Michigan Central Railroad. It contains five churches, four general stores, a post office, one hotel, and some fine residences; among these are the residences of Dr. E. S. Snow, David Sloss, E. D. Howe, and J. A. Sexton. The village contains a popula-

tion of about 500. The Michigan Central Railroad depot is situated here. Three passenger trains stop daily each way.

The early history of Dearborn would be equally interesting with other portions of the county, but we have been unable to obtain anything of importance.

### HISTORY OF BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the southeast part of the county, and is bounded on the east by the Detroit River, on the south by the Huron River, west by the township of Huron, and on the north by Monguagon and Taylor. It is twenty miles from Detroit, the county seat. That portion of the town lying on the Detroit River was settled at an early period in the history of the Northwest, and is described in the old geographies as being one of the principal towns in the Michigan Territory, from the fact, perhaps, of its having been the seat of several great Indian Councils held between the years 1786 and 1806. That at the latter date was held by Gen. Hull, who was at that period Governor of the Territory.

The township was organized on the 5th day of April, 1827, when Moses Roberts was elected Supervisor; James Vreeland, Town Clerk; Jacob Knox, William Hazard and David Smith, Assessors; Elias Vreeland, William Fletcher and Isaac Taylor, Commissioners of Highways; Isaac Taylor, Constable and Collector; Freeman Bass, Pound Master; Arthur Ruark and Garrett Vreeland, Directors of the Poor; Hiram Hecox, Clode Compau, William Fletcher, Isaac Thurston, John Conrad and Thomas Long, Fence Viewers; George C. Clark and Isaac Taylor, Overseers of Highways.

Some of its early settlers were B. F. Knapp, George C. Clark, William Munger, John Forbes, Michael Vreeland, his sons, Jacob Garret, Elias James, R. Ransom, Dr. John Letour, Colonel Nathaniel Case, P. T. Clark and Henry Woodruff.

The Huron River bounds the township on the south; the land is level, and composed of several varieties of soil, as clay, loam, sand and gravel, and is generally productive, and affords large numbers of living springs of water, as also numerous artesian wells. An excellent stone quarry has been opened on land belonging to Mr. W. Littlefield.

The township has two business centers, Flat Rock and Gibraltar; at the former place is an excellent water power, which has been in part utilized by the erection of two excellent flouring mills. It also has several other manufacturing establishments and several mercantile establishments, prominent among which may be mentioned that of W. S. Morey. It has three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Baptist; and also a commodious union school edifice, which cost some \$1,400.

Gibraltar is quite a business center, having an excellent harbor, a ship-yard and several other business establishments.

The Canada Southern Railroad passes through the township, touching Flat Rock; population of the township about 2,500. The Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad also passes through the town, as does a branch of the Canada Southern Railroad, running from Detroit to Toledo.

### HISTORY OF VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Van Buren Township is situated in the western part of Wayne County, and is bounded by Canton, Romulus and Sumpter Townships and Washington County.

The oldest settler of whom we have any record was Nathan Wilcox, who settled in 1821, on what is known as the Stufllett farm. About the same time, a man named Snow settled on the bank of the Huron River, at what was afterward called Snow's Landing. The next settler was Matthew Wood, who came in the spring of 1822. Harvey Hubbard came to the State in 1818, but resided till 1823 in Trenton, when he moved to this township. Amariah Rawson settled in 1824, and the site of his first residence is now called Rawsonville, after him. During the same year, Erastus Coy came and settled. George Jewett came in 1827; and among the other old settlers were Henry Cameron, Eli Bradshaw, Lucius Corkins, Leander Ferguson, Adolphus Palrymple, David Palrymple, Lewis and David Freeman, who settled on the north bank of the Huron, opposite where Belleville now stands; and John Price.

The territory comprising Van Buren Township was, together with Romulus and Sumpter, a part of the old township of Huron. It was set apart as a township and organized in the year 1836, the following persons being elected to fill the offices of the new township:

Supervisor—Ebenezer Eaton.

Clerk—Job Smith.

Treasurer—Alexander Buchanan.

Assessors—Arba Ash, John M. Hiller and James Vaughn.

School Commissioners—John Buchanan, Waterman Convis and Miner Savage.

School Inspectors—David Fell, Harvey Douglass and Eli Bradshaw.

Highway Commissioners—Benjamin Bearly, Isaac Otis and Daniel Douglass.

Overseer of the Poor—James McIntosh.

Constable and Collector—Amos Bradshaw.

Constables—David Fell, John M. Hiller and Adolphus Palrymple.

The first school house was built as early as the year 1822; the first teacher of the school being John Price. The first white child born in the township was Anson Corkins, and this incident occurred about the year 1826. There are at present four villages in the township—Rawsonville, Belleville, Denton's and Sheldon Station.

The following are the present township officers:

Supervisor—William E. Warner.

Clerk—William A. Haak.

Treasurer—S. D. Denton.

Superintendent of Schools—Franklin Robb.

Commissioner of Highways—Alexander Robb.

Drain Commissioner—William S. Gordon.

School Inspector—Albert Day.

Justice of the Peace—William E. Warner.

Constables—Andrew J. Smith, John Zibbell, William Cotton and Palmer Edwards.

### HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

Along the northwesterly limits of the county of Wayne lies the township of whose history an epitome we have now to give. The first purchase of land in this section was made in the summer of 1824, by one Alanson Aldrich, who, however, never settled here. Other tracts were taken up in the fall of the same year by Erastus Hussey and Abraham Spears, the former becoming a resident after two years, but the latter never. The first actual settlers were William and Allen Tibbitts, who purchased 800 acres of land in April of the following year and moved upon it forthwith. During the same year came Gerrit Houghtaling, Samuel Gates, Edwin Stuart, Erastus Starkweather, Herman Stowe, Daniel Baker and Luther Lincoln. The last named erected a saw-mill on the River Rouge early in 1827. In the same year, a small store was opened about a half mile south of where the village of Plymouth now stands. It proved a great convenience to the pioneers, who, before that, were obliged to go to Detroit for all their merchandise.

Then came John Miller, who bought a piece of land now covered by the village of Northville. Finding thereon a large boulder, he conceived the idea of building a grist-mill, and after a considerable amount of labor succeeded in fashioning the rock into a mill-stone, and soon thereafter had his machinery in almost constant operation. Subsequently, a large flouring mill

was erected by Lincoln on the Rouge, but hardly had it commenced work ere it was destroyed by fire, and upon being rebuilt was burned a second time. For several years after that, all the gristling in the township was done by Miller with his improvised run of stones. Years later, the man sold his mill property and moved a few miles further north, where he died in 1860, leaving six sons and four daughters. The names of William Starkweather, Daniel Phillips, Warren Stowe, J. J. Andrews, Roswell Root, G. P. Benton, Pitts Taft and Daniel Cody will probably complete the list of men who, fifty years ago, took up their abodes in the continuous wood with which the township was covered, and hewed out the way for coming generations, who today, in the luxuriant growth of a wealthy, prosperous and highly cultivated section of country, gaze upon the fruition of their fathers' hopes.

In 1826, the settlers gathered together, and for the first time in several years listened to the expounding of the Word, by Elder Hickox. He preached for several years off and on, and was finally superseded by Elder Swift. In February, 1827, a public meeting was held at the house of William Tibbitts, which resulted in the erection of the township of Plymouth. Three months later came another meeting, at which the following officers were elected:

Supervisor—William Barton.

Clerk—Allen Tibbitts.

Collector—A. B. Markham.

Assessors—Erastus Starkweather, Roswell Root, Henry Lyon.

Justice of the Peace—Philo Taylor.

There were forty-two votes cast at this election, and it was resolved, by a majority of two, to "raise \$150 for necessary expenses during the ensuing year."

About this time a company of soldiers was formed, being afterward increased to a battalion. The organization was preserved intact for several years, but was finally disrupted by the repeal of the law that called it into being—the Michigan Militia act. The first physician was Dr. J. D. Davis, and the first Postmaster Gideon P. Benton—both of whom have long been sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.

The soil of Plymouth varies from a light loam in the east to a heavy clay in the west, with here and there long gravelly ridges. Being well watered by the River Rouge and tributaries, the land has always been remarkable in its fecundity, and has brought the township agriculturally to the front rank. In early days, a yield of from thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre was nothing unusual. Fruit culture is now receiving considerable attention.

When Michigan was admitted into the Union, an impetus was given to immigration, and the full share of this that Plymouth received, added to her auspicious commencement, gave her a rapid and substantial growth, which has continued without intermission to the present day. She is favored with a network of excellent roads, unsurpassed railway communications, good bridges, very superior schools, and in fact all the advantages that would naturally accrue to a population so industrious, intelligent and straightforward. The town has now upward of 4,000 inhabitants, about a third of which are congregated in the two thriving business centers—Northville and Plymouth.

Among its present town officers are:

Supervisor—Winfield Scott.

Clerk—James K. Lowden.

Treasurer—Charles W. Bradner.

Superintendent of Schools—James Bruduar.

Justice of the Peace—H. W. Baker.

### HISTORY OF GROSSE POINT TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally a part of Hamtramck, and its settlement was almost contemporaneous with that of Detroit. All of the first inhabitants were French, and the most prominent of them came over in 1701 with Antoine de La Motte Cadillac, the illustrious founder of the "City of the Straits." Notable among these, and whose descendants are here to-day, were the Beaupuits, St. Bernians, Vermicles, Morains, Cadiways, Troubles, St. Aubins, Proncous, Rivards, and Gouines, who took up land here and began to improve it at once. We learn of no other arrivals of particular importance, until eighty-two years afterward, when Michigan was ceded to the United States; then the Kerbey's, Grants, Martins, and Cunnios moved into this region from the East. It is supposed that these were the first Americans that located here. In 1796, the great grandfather of the present Rufus M. Kerby bought 120 acres of land from one Donaldson, paying therefor £120. He also paid £50 for a negro named Pompey, who was one of a number of slaves that were owned in the township in those years. A little traffic used to be done, also, in white prisoners that were brought in by the Indians, but these were generally set free.

The red men were a constant source of fear and annoyance to the settlers. They used to land here in coming over from Canada, and, passing through the township, would confiscate anything and everything that they might want. Whole droves of cattle have been driven off by them, and horses taken every year. The tribes were then so powerful that the pioneers

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of good roads, excellent drainage, and splendid timber, we have others incidental to a proximity to a large city. Being thus situated, many elegant and costly residences have been erected here in late years as summer homes for business men.

Our centennial town officers are as follows:

Supervisor—David Trombly.

Clerk—F. W. Connor.

Treasurer—Xavier Buigard.

Superintendent of Schools—Richard Richer.

Justices of the Peace—Richard Lamb, Robert Maiter, George Martin.

### HISTORY OF ECORCE TOWNSHIP.

Ecorce Township is known as Township No. 3 South, of Range No. 11 East, and is a fractional township. It was formerly annexed to the township of Taylor, but afterward divided into two townships, having enough population. Two rows of sections from the east side of Taylor were added to Ecorce in order to make an equal division of the two townships, Ecorce being bounded on the west by the townships of Taylor and Dearborn, on the south by the townships of Brownstown, Monguagon and the city of Wyandotte, on the east by the Detroit River and on the north by the River Rouge.

Among the early settlers were Elijah Goodell, Jean Baptiste Rousseau, Joseph Bondie, Alexis Discompte Labidie, Louis Le Due, Alexandre Jandron, and others.

This township, at one time, was famous for having a large Indian burying ground on the Detroit River, where Ecorce village now stands, and is supposed to be the resting place of the Wyandottes.

Among its present officers are Hyacinthe F. Riopelle, Supervisor; Noah S. Le Blanc, Clerk; M. P. Roulo, Treasurer; Hyacinthe F. Riopelle and Joseph Salliotte, Justices.

There are two large streams in this township, viz.: the Rouge River, on the north boundary of the township, and the Ecorce River, about central, both emptying into the Detroit River.

The township is generally level and gently undulating. The timber is white oak, red oak, maple (both hard and soft), hickory, white and black ash, elm, white wood, cotton wood, sycamore and black oak, which are found mostly about one mile back and along the banks of the Rouge and Detroit Rivers.

The business center of this town is Ecorce village, with two railroads, viz.: the Michigan and Canada Southern Railroads, and a very good place for shipping, and two saw-mills.

Of live stock, it shows 1,036 horses, 944 milch cows, 828 young cattle, 2,744 hogs, 248 sheep, 4 head of work oxen. Of other products, it has 6,660 bushels of wheat, 38,432 bushels of corn, 37,140 bushels of oats, 8,816 bushels of potatoes, 3,224 tons of hay, 744 pounds of wool, 36,024 pounds of butter, 1,944 bushels of barley, 504 bushels of rye, 2,660 bushels of buckwheat.

### CITY OF WYANDOTTE.

This young and flourishing city bears the name of the old Indian Chief, Walk-in-the-water, which was also the name of the first steamboat that ever crossed Lake Erie.

Wyandotte is situated on one of his favorite hunting grounds, on the bank of the Detroit, ten miles below the city. It is the second city in importance in Wayne County.

In October, 1854, the Eureka Iron Company was organized, consisting of E. B. Ward, President; T. W. Lockwood, Treasurer; George S. Thurber, Secretary, and of the following stockholders: Eber B. Ward, Harmon De Graff, Silas N. Kendrick, U. Tracy Howe, Silas M. Holmes, Philip Thurber, Elijah Wilson, Thomas W. Lockwood, Francis Choate and Sylvester Larned. In 1854, the company purchased the site of Wyandotte of Maj. John Dibble, the proprietor of the land, who had built a residence on it near the bank of the river, and, in that year, laid out the town. It included, at that time, 2,200 acres, but since then about as much more has been added.

The Eureka Iron Company erected their furnace and commenced operations in 1854, their object being the manufacture of pig iron from the Lake Superior iron ore. From that time forward the enterprise has been very successful. The capital stock of the company at the beginning was \$500,000, in shares of \$25 each, of which \$117,500 was paid in. The profits increased so rapidly that the amount of surplus, over and above the dividends paid to the subscribers, was sufficient to pay up the whole capital stock in 1873, when the stock was declared all paid up.

A large proportion of the pig iron manufactured by this company is shipped, the balance being used by the Wyandotte Rolling-Mill Company, which was organized in 1855, and has proved a very successful enterprise. The report of the Detroit Board of Trade, for 1876, shows that the iron ore and pig iron shipped from the different mines and furnaces of Michigan amounts to 2,944,524 tons.

Wyandotte has two railroads—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Toledo Branch) and the Canada Southern. It has a good dock and excellent facilities for shipping by the lakes, and is a thriving town of about 4,000 inhabitants. Besides the important manufactures above referred to, it has a silver smelting works, for the smelting of silver ore mainly brought

from the famous mine of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, and some from the Western mines; a yard for the building of iron vessels; saw and planing mills; six churches, and five school buildings with graded public schools.

Wyandotte publishes a weekly newspaper, the *Wyandotte Enterprise*.

### TRENTON

Was laid out in 1850, by George B. Truax, G. B. Slocum and Sophia Slocum, whose names are attached to the plat in the Recorder's office. Among the first settlers were A. C. Truax, G. B. Truax, Gile B. Slocum, A. L. Bird, Capt. S. F. Atwood, Capt. Arthur Edwards, Capt. Robert Wagstaff, Capt. Ira Davis and others. It was formerly a ship-building and lumbering point, and still retains a ship yard and lumber mill belonging to A. C. Turner. It has a plow-handle and cheese-box factory and other manufacturing interests.

Trenton is quite an important point, being situated on the Detroit River, sixteen miles below Detroit, and at the junction of the Canada Southern and Toledo Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. It is an incorporated village, having been incorporated under the act of 1876. It publishes a weekly newspaper, lately started.

The remainder of the villages in the county were platted and recorded as follows:

Northville, 1840; William Dunlap and D. L. Cady.

Plymouth, 1837; Henry B. Holbrook.

Waterford, 1837; Dyer Ramsdell.

Norris, 1837; P. W. Norris.

Delris, 1855; Elisha Chase and wife.

Dearbornville, 1833; Paul D. Anderson.

Wayne, 1835; Ezra Derby.

Denton's, 1866; Samuel Y. Denton.

Rawsonville, 1836; Mathew Woods, A. Rawson and Abraham Vorhees.

Belleview, 1848; George D. Hill, Daniel L. Quirk and R. P. Clark.

Gibraltar, 1837; Benj. B. Kerchival, Joshua Howard and Peter Godfrey.

Trustees of the Gibraltar and Flat Rock Company.

Flat Rock, 1838; same as Gibraltar.

Waltz, 1872; Josiah Waltz.

Belden, 1871; Francis T. Belden and wife.

Grandport or Ecorce, 1836; Simon Rousson, A. Labode, L. Bourassau and P. White.

### HISTORY OF MONGUAGON TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the eastern towns of Wayne County, and embraces the Islands of Grosse Isle, Celeron, Sugar, Hickory, Stony, Mama Juda, and Grassy Isle. The first settlement was made about the year 1812, and the first township organization was May 25, 1827, and the election was held in the house of Abram C. Truax, when the following officers were elected:

Supervisor—A. C. Truax.

Town Clerk—James Chittenden.

Commissioners of Highways—John A. Rucker, James Chittenden, Joseph Pulsifer.

Assessors—Artemus Hosmer, Manoah Hubbell, Gardner Brown.

Collector—James Street.

Oversers of the Poor—A. C. Truax, Richard Smith.

Constables—Horatio Lud, Hurl Warren, Samuel Hickock.

Fence Viewers—Manoah Hubbell, Artemus Hosmer.

Commissioners of Roads—Benjamin Chittenden, Joseph Pulsifer.

Pound Keepers—A. C. Truax, James Chittenden.

These men were the first settlers, and laid the foundation of the present prosperous township. The only village in the township is Trenton, which has population of over 1,500 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Detroit River, and in the early days contributed greatly in assisting the early pioneers in clearing up their lands by having a market for their wood, as steamboats called regularly for that commodity. The village of Trenton was laid out by Abram C. Truax in the year 1834, and was called Truaxton, and after a few years was changed to Truago. It is said this name originated from the fact that the early settlers were afflicted with the genuine ague, hence the name of True Ague. In a few years, again the name was changed to Trenton, which it still bears. Owing to its close proximity to Detroit, its growth has not been very rapid. Some years since, almost the entire population gained a livelihood by sailing on the lakes, a large marine interest at one time being owned here; among them were the splendid palace steamers Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana and other boats, giving employment to hundreds, but as the railroads began to encircle the lakes and encroach upon the immense business, large numbers engaged in other pursuits. The Canada Southern Railroad enters the township from Canada to Stony Island by ferry boat, from Stony Island to Grosse Isle by bridge, and from Grosse Isle across the west channel of Detroit River to Slocum's Island, thence to main land, passing through the southern portion of the township. The railroad bridge is about three-fourths of a mile below the village, and on Grosse Isle are located the railroad machine shops, round house, cattle yards, offices, etc., and give constant employment to a large number of persons—most of the men residing in the village. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad passes through the township, from

north to south, and is doing an extensive business. The Toledo & Canada Southern Railroad runs parallel with the Lake Shore Railroad, and has also its share of patronage. There is a prospect, at an early day, that a tunnel under the river will be constructed, which, when completed, will make this the great railroad center of Eastern Michigan.

The islands are all under cultivation, and large amounts of fruit are raised and shipped to the various markets daily. Also, on the islands are the far-famed Detroit River white fisheries. Although the fishing season is short, there are thousands of barrels packed, which find ready sale in Eastern cities. In the northern part of the township, and on the line of railroad, is an immense deposit of limestone, which, being near the surface, is easily worked. In connection with this quarry are several improved lime kilns for the manufacture of lime. These give employment to a large working force. The lime and stone are shipped in large quantities East and West by rail, the lime being of a superior quality and the stone much sought after for building purposes.

The splendid growth of large oak trees in this vicinity caused at an early day the establishment of a ship yard, and while in existence hundreds of vessels were built here, persons desirous of building boats giving this locality the preference over all others on account of the superiority of its timber. Before the panic, it gave daily employment to over 200 persons.

The entire township is level and of a clay soil, and, when properly tilled, very productive. Plenty of good water can be had by boring, and by going down to the rock a flowing stream of sulphur water can be procured, which will not be likely to freeze during the winter months.

In the township there are over sixty fine places of business, embracing all the different classes of trade. During the late panic there was not a single failure or suspension in any branch.

There is, also, a large mill for the purpose of manufacturing cheese hoops, the material used being elm. The log is sawed the desired length, placed in vats, where it is steamed, and, when sufficiently cooked, it is taken out and placed in a lathe, where the entire log is unrolled, with the exception of the core, when it is cut, dried and packed into bundles ready for shipment. It finds a ready sale in Eastern and Western States, large quantities even being sent to California. This mill also employs a large working force.

The village of Trenton was incorporated some twenty years ago, and the charter went by default. At the last session of the Legislature, a new charter was granted, and the present officers are as follows: President, William Duddison; Recorder, Arthur Turner; Trustees, Er. Cady, Reuben Burns, Frank Burk, Moses Perry; Marshal, Isaac C. Saunders.

Among the present officers of the township are:

Supervisor—Daniel Reame.

Clerk—William Templeton.

Treasurer—William Sanders.

Justices of the Peace—John S. Smith, George W. Crook.

The Government offices are held by the following gentlemen: Postmaster, John E. Hall; Deputy Collector of Customs, John S. Smith.

### HISTORY OF HURON TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized May 28, 1827. It is situated in the southern part of Wayne County, and though its first settlement was somewhat retarded, it has of late years shown rapid progress, and from present appearances is soon destined to become one of the best townships in the county. Its first officers were: Prosper Lawrence, Supervisor and Justice of the Peace; Town Clerk, Dr. John F. Smith; Assessors, Warner Corkins, Chancy Morgan and Geo. Jewett; Highway Commissioners, Mason Clark and Henry Dutcher; Constable, John F. Akins. Jonathan Fay, a voter at the organization, is still living, and a resident of the township. Among the first arrivals and early pioneers may be mentioned Artemus Hosmer, Nathan Wilcox, Math. Woods, Wm. Nowland, Simeon Drenn, Amos Howe, Sam'l Wing, Abner Johnson, Timothy F. Wallace, A. Rawson, Geo. Hubbard and Adolphus Delrymple. The present population is about 1,200. Its principal business points are New Boston, Belden and Waltz; the former contains about 500 inhabitants, and has three churches—a Baptist, Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal—three general stores, flouring mill, saw-mill, graded school, etc. The other two places named are flourishing villages, situated on the Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. The Huron River courses through the township from northwest to southeast, and, with its tributaries, furnishes an abundance of water. The soil is generally sandy, and in the southern portion bordering on the river heavily timbered. In the northern part oak openings prevail. Formerly a branch of the Wyandotte Indians were located on the eastern line of the town, purchasing on both sides of their reservation about 5,000 acres. They sold out, however, to the General Government in 1843, and moved beyond the Mississippi River. Taken as a township, in the matter of thrift, energy and enterprise, Huron ranks among the foremost that Wayne County contains. It had the good fortune to be settled by a good class of citizens, who have handed down an industrious and thriving posterity. Every available opportunity that leads to ultimate prosperity to a community is embraced by its people for the betterment and advancement of their interests, and this brings its own reward.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

**JOHN STEVENSON**, of Dearborn Township, dates the history of his family back to a period preceding the settlement of Iceland, more than one thousand years ago. Throughout the record appear the names of many of the ancient sages of Norway, Sweden and Iceland, and the dates and incidents correspond with the printed histories of those countries. His later ancestry came from the Spanish colony to Ireland, in the year 1700. He was born in the town of Sheetrim, County Monaghan, Ireland, January 1, 1804, and removed with his parents to County Tyrone, in 1812, where he remained until 1829. At this time he married Susan Campbell, born of Scotch parents, in the same county, and emigrated to America in the ship *Nimrod*, arriving at Stillwater Township, Saratoga County, New York, after a voyage of five weeks and three days. Here he remained until 1831, when he removed with his wife to Detroit, then in the Territory of Michigan, where he at once located a farm nine miles west of the city. Here he still continues to reside. Mr. Stevenson is the father of ten children, six sons and four daughters. He has now been a resident of the county for over 45 years, and though nearly 73 years of age, is still an active, well preserved man. Having but little of this world's goods to commence with, he has been quite successful, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 185 acres.

**NATHAN J. BROWN**, the subject of this memoir, was born near Newport, R. I., December 1, 1801. He was of Scotch and English descent, his father coming from one of the first families of Scotland, and his mother, Anna Cooper, being an English lady and a near relative of the celebrated novelist, and also of that champion of American independence, John Han-

cock, who figured so conspicuously in the struggle for liberty in the early history of the colonies. His father early espoused the cause of liberty, enlisting at the age of 16, and participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. During the war, he was in a score of other hard fought battles, besides wintering at Valley Forge and suffering all the privations and hardships incident to that terrible campaign. At the close of the war, he was married to Anna Cooper, and by her had eight children—five sons and three daughters. He was drowned in the Unadilla River, Otsego County, New York, having emigrated to this locality a few years before. At this time, Nathan J., the youngest member of the family, was seven years of age. After the death of his father, the subject of our sketch, then only 13 years of age, commenced the battle of life alone. Want of space forbids a mention of the many trials and difficulties under which he labored. Suffice it to say, he surmounted all obstacles and showed that same indomitable will and perseverance which characterized him after career. At the age of 25, he married Lydia Butts, and for the succeeding ten years was extensively engaged in the manufacture of dairy ware, in Otsego County, New York. In the year 1835 (September 5), he gathered together his effects, and, with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, commenced a journey of 700 miles through Western New York and Ohio, with a team and covered wagon, crossing the Maumee River near where Toledo now stands, on a ferry, arriving at his point of destination, Prince Bennetts, six miles south of Ypsilanti, Michigan, October 6, the same year. The country was then but a vast wilderness, with only here and there the rude habitation of some brother pioneer; but, nothing daunted, he located eighty acres of land, purchased a cow, and began his labors. After this outlay, his balance in hand amounted to \$2.50.

Three children were born to him in his new home; and, without assistance, except what little aid the present owner of the estate, L. R. Brown, then a lad of 9 years, could render, he began clearing up the farm. That he was a model farmer, the acres improved, buildings erected and rapid progress made soon testified. In the year 1861, having become enfeebled, he died while on a journey through Kentucky for the purpose of regaining his health, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was one of the early pioneers of Wayne County, and will long be remembered as an enterprising and public spirited citizen, a man of strict integrity and sterling worth.

**JOSEPH COON**, of Dearborn Township, was born in Ontario County, State of New York, September 11, 1814. He came to this county on the 10th of June, 1832, with his father, who purchased 560 acres of land on Section 9, in the township of Dearborn; built a log house and settled on his new farm, between the branches of the River Rouge. At that time this part of the country was a howling wilderness, bears, wolves and Indians being his nearest neighbors. Mr. Coon, Sr., after rearing a family of six sons and six daughters, died August 15, 1850, at the age of 90.

In the year 1838, Joseph Coon bought 80 acres of land, bordering on the River Rouge. The following winter he hired out as laborer on the Michigan Central Railroad, which was then being constructed. In the spring of 1839, he built a saw-mill and repaired an old grist-mill, and operated them both. The first lumber sawed at his saw-mill was wooden rails for the Central Railroad track. He also furnished the lumber for many buildings in Detroit, among which was the once noted "Andrews Hotel," which stood on the ground now occupied by the Opera House. In 1856, he built a new saw-

## HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

mill, and in this mill was sawed the lumber for the "Napoleon," the first boat that run on the Upper Lakes. In 1858, he rebuilt his grist-mill, the old one having burned down the year before. Mr. Coon now owns 800 acres of land, and continues to live where he first settled, having, in 1860, erected a fine farm residence (see half page view in this Atlas). At the commencement of the war, he had ninety head of horses of his own raising, and supplied the army with a large number.

Mr. Coon has been twice married. By his first wife he had four children, viz.: Orrin, born in 1836; Warren, born in 1842, and died in 1859; Lydia, born in 1842, and Josephine, born in 1857. His first wife dying October 16, 1858, he married his present wife, by whom he has three children, viz.: Harly J., born in 1859; Ida, born in 1861, and Edwin S., born in 1864.

**JAMES D. PERRY**, a resident of Redford Township, was born in Sandgate, Bennington County, Vermont, August 7th, 1815. His parents emigrated to Williamson, afterward changed to Marion Township, Wayne County, N. Y., in the following year, and remained there until November 7th, 1835, when the father and two sons, Benjamin and James D., removed to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, where they engaged to a Mr. Stevens during the winter, the father, in the meantime, locating 160 acres of land in Ray Township, and returning with Benjamin to New York State the following spring. Returned again to Michigan with his family in September, 1836, and located in Oakland County. James D., the subject of this sketch, was married December 24, 1836, to Grace Wells, and removed with his wife on an ox sled to the farm where he now resides, which he worked

on shares for six years previous to purchasing it. They have had born to them nine children, of whom eight are still living, namely: Fannie (now Mrs. Charles Andrews), Cassandra (now Mrs. Asa Wilmot), Mary Eliza (now Mrs. Francis Ward), Robert W., Mary Elizabeth (now Mrs. Thomas Johnson), Alma Louisa (now Mrs. Wm. Appling), William B. (deceased), Ira F., and Margaret (now Mrs. Harris). Like many of the early settlers of this country, Mr. Perry has suffered all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. When he removed to Redford Township his nearest and almost only neighbor was more than a mile distant. He has taken an active interest in all the progressive developments around him, and by his industry and perseverance secured for himself one of the finest homesteads in the county. With a "start" of \$100, borrowed money, he now owns 234 acres of land. The buildings are substantial, well adapted to their use, and the farm is in perfect order and under the highest state of cultivation. A view of the same can be seen on another page of this Atlas.

**COL. AMBROSE P. YOUNG** was born in Phelpstown, near Oaks Corners, Ontario County, New York, on the 23d day of May, 1814; his father was a native of New York, having been born in the city of New York, in 1782. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, being one of Washington's life guards, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne; after the Revolutionary War was over, he emigrated to Western New York, where he purchased a large tract of land of the Holland Purchase Company, covering what is now known as Oaks Corners, in Ontario County, New York. His mother was born in the State of Connecticut, on the 31st day of January,

1770, near Guilford Court House, from which place she came in company with Surveyor General Field's party to Phelpstown, riding the whole distance on horseback, then but 17 or 18 years old, and being one of the first white women in that hitherto unbroken wilderness. Owing to the extremely low price of wheat, only one shilling per bushel, and the bad state of the roads to get it to market, at the now city of Geneva, his grandfather was compelled to sell the larger portion of his landed purchase to meet payments on the balance, which he did, at one shilling per acre, and this, too, was in the very garden of the State; much of it being worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre in less than twenty-five years after.

The subject of this sketch learned the trade of wagon and carriage making at Oaks Corners, after which, in the war of 1833, being then only 19 years of age, together with an elder brother and two neighbors' sons, he emigrated to the then Territory of Michigan, where he spent the summer in traveling over the county, returning to York State in September of that year; here he remained, working at the wagon business, until the spring of 1836, when he again removed to Michigan, and settled at Romulus; about two years after, in February, 1838, he married Miss Eliza Anna Dykeman; the marriage took place at the bride's father's house in Ypsilanti, on the 22d of February, 1838. For several years after, he carried on, in company with his brother, who was a blacksmith, the wagon and blacksmith business in Romulus, but this was found in the present state of the county (all being new settlers with limited means) an unpaying business, consequently the shop was abandoned for the farm, in which business he has been engaged ever since.

## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

## DETROIT CITY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Allardt, M. H.	6 Williams Bl'k.		Real Estate and Insurance.	Germany.	1875
Anciaux, T.			Priest of St. Ann's Catholic Church.		
American National Bank	Griswold st.		General Agent Berkshire Life Insurance Co.		
Arndt, A. F. R.	126 Jefferson av.				
Antisdel, W. W.	Michigan av.		Proprietor Antisdel House.	New York.	1856
Auscher, Charles.	1402 Michigan av.		Saloon Keeper.	Canada.	1861
Adair, William.	19 Jefferson Av.		Nurseryman and Florist.	Scotland.	1834
Allen, R. F.	Cor. Grand River av. and 16th st.		Groceries and Provisions.	Michigan.	1875
Albro, Clark.	941 Grand River av.		Farmer and Gardener.	Vermont.	1836
Brennan, P. & Co.	Cor. Farmerst. and Gratiot av.		Palace Boarding, Livery and Sale Stables.		
Brennan, Peter.	137 Griswold st.		Real Estate Dealer.		
Baker, H. E.	Larned st. West.		Business Magr. Detroit Tribune.		1835
Borgess, Rt. Rev. C. H.	94 Washington av.				
Baker, J. D.	Cor. Jefferson av. and Griswold st.		Proprietor Detroit Book Bindery.		
Bunting, W. D.	88 Henry st.		Physician.	England.	1872
Benoit, W. & Bro.	251 & 253 Croghan st.		Machinists and Brass Founders.	Michigan.	1852
Boost, Charles.	660 Woodbridge st.		Harness Maker.	England.	1852
Brooks, David W.	583 Woodward av.			Ohio.	1861
Brennan, Margaret.	Antoinette av.			Ireland.	
Butler, William A.	Griswold st.		Mechanics' Bank.	New York.	1836
Burt, Horace E.	11 Moffat Block.		Attorney at Law.	Macomb County, Mich.	1855
Bishop, Levi.			Attorney at Law.	Massachusetts.	1835
Baugh, J. B.	Foot of Clark av.		Baugh's Steam Forging Co.	England.	
Bartenbaugh, George A.	232 Croghan st.		Tanner and Currier.	Germany.	
Breitmeyer, Albert.	Gratiot Toll Gate.	P. C. 182	Gardener.	Germany.	1851
Blanke, Joseph.		P. C. 182	Gardener.	Germany.	1852
Berry, Thomas.	1100 Jefferson av.		Wholesale Varnish Manufacturer.	England.	1855
Black, John.	715 Fort st.		Plumber.	Canada.	1854
Brown, Daniel.	682 Grand River av.			Scotland.	1848
Buhl, F., Newland & Co.	146 & 148 Jefferson av.		Manufacturers, Jobbers and Importers of Furs.		
Cullen, John W. A. S.	69 Seitz Block.		Attorney at Law.		
Cameron, Charles.			Seedsman.	Scotland.	1870
Coots, Walter H.			Butcher.	England.	1854
Cooper, David.	21 Mich. Grand av.			Montreal.	1799
Chene Bros.	139 Griswold st.		Real Estate Dealers.	Michigan.	1851
Cullen, John, James and Andrew.	165 Grand River av.		Wagon and Carriage Makers.		1850
Clough & Warren Organ Co.					1850
Caplis, James.	23 Seitz Block.		Attorney at Law.		1859
Cicott, Edward V.			Attorney at Law.		1810
Cooke, Jacob.	Moffat Building.		Clerk U. S. Revenue office.	Michigan.	1836
Clarke, Fred W.	Moffat Building.		Attorney at Law.	Michigan.	
Chipman, J. Logan.			Attorney at Law.	Michigan.	1830
Campbell, James.			Justice of the Peace.	Michigan.	1845
Carlisle, Fred.			Owner of Street Railway.	New Jersey.	1861
Copp, James.	771 Grand River av.		Groceries and Provisions.	England.	1865
Campbell, James T.	73 & 75 Jefferson av.		(Farrington, Campbell & Co.) Wholesale Teas, Coffees and Spices.	Scotland.	
Clark, Walter Y.			Laundryman.		1871
Dupont, Charles.			Wayne County Register of Deeds.		1844
Daly, James.	Adelphi Hall.		Real Estate and Insurance.		
Detroit Savings Bank.	82 Griswold st.				1849
Dunlap, William H.	35 Bates st.		Merchant Tailor.	New York.	1840
Dickinson, J. G.	5 Bank Block.		Attorney at Law.	New York.	1865
Dipel, W.	388 Gr'd River av.		Carriage and Wagon Maker.	Germany.	1857
Daly, James W.	109 Washington av.		Attorney at Law.	Detroit, Michigan.	1846
Desnoyers, Peter.	119 Congress st.			Detroit, Michigan.	1800
Douglas, S. T.			Lawyer.		
Dusing & Chase.			Attorneys at Law.		

## DETROIT CITY—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Dewey, J. S.	Seitz Block.		Attorney at Law.	New York.	
Dahlheimer, Emil.			Real Estate.	Germany.	1873
Daley, C. M.	74 Lafayette av.		Supt. Grand River St. Railway.	Connecticut.	1865
Dumontier, A. C.	Mt. Hope st.		Foreman Lumber Yard.	Canada.	1864
Dorcy, Charles.			Railroad Fireman.	Pennsylvania.	1865
Delaney, William.	836 Beaubien st.		Drayman.	Ireland.	1863
Detroit Tribune.					
Detroit Free Press.	Griswold st.				
Detroit Young Men's Society.	Merrill Hall.				
Ellis, Charles H.	Room 14, Abstract Building.		Civil Engineer.		
Engel & Markham.			Attorneys at Law.		
Early, F. A.	Hodges' Blk, Griswold st.		Insurance.		
Esser, William.	42 Monroe av.			Germany.	1869
Endriss, G. F.	42 Maple st.		Boating Works.	Germany.	1853
Eisemord, N.	594 Cass av.		News Dealer.	Michigan.	1856
Elliott, C. F.	978 Michigan av.		Drayman and Cooper.	Massachusetts.	1871
Friedland, Rev. J. F.	Jefferson av.		Pastor St. Joseph's Church.		1862
Feldman, Fred.	603 Michigan av.		Harness Maker.	Germany.	1863
Ford, H. P.	78 Michigan av.		Florist.		1869
Ford, John.	Michigan av.		Florist and Nurseryman.		1838
Ferry, D. M. & Co.	Woodward av.		Seedsmen.		1856
Germain, D.	108 Griswold st.		Real Estate and Loan Broker.		
Garrison, J. H.	9 Moffat Block.		Attorney at Law.		
Gray, Dr. William.	108 Farmer st.		Physician.		1871
Goodman, A.	Cor. Grand River av. & Griswold st.		Proprietor "Goodman House."	England.	1830
Gallegher, Patrick.	470 Grand Riv. av.		Ex-Alderman.		
Galster, Jacob.		P. C. 182	Farmer and Gardener.	Germany.	1845
Greene, Thomas E.			With Peninsular Iron Co.	Maryland.	1855
Gordon, John.			Stove Finisher.	Canada.	1865
Greusel, John.	235 Third st.		Brick Maker.	Germany.	1838
Hosmer, Albert.	Brownstown.		Deputy County Clerk.	New York.	1851
Haddock, Ray.			Clerk of Wayne County.		
Hastings, W. A.	109 Gratiot st.		Real Estate.		1815
Heffron, John.	218 Jefferson av.		Fruits and Oysters.		
Howell, J. W.	361 Dubois st.		Gardener.	France.	1861
Heims, Peter.	Gratiot Toll Gate.		Station Agent Hill's station.	Canada.	1858
Hill, N.	Grand River av.		Attorney at Law.	New York.	1832
Holbrook, D. C.			Stone Cutter.	England.	1874
Innes, Thomas.			Congress st.	Canada.	1872
Johnson, F.	253 Grand Riv. av.		James, W. V. & Son.	New York.	1857
			52 Grand River av.	Detroit, Michigan.	1846
Jerome, F. H.	109 Washington av.		Lawyer.	Germany.	1872
Kaiser, Augustus.	442 Gratiot av.		Physician.	Germany.	1872
Kuhn, J.	Congress st.		Insurance and Real Estate.		
Kaple, J. H.			Postmaster.		
Kilroy, Rev. William.	353 Jefferson av.				
King, Wendell R.	537 Fort st.				
Kirchner, Sebastian.	488 & 490 Gratiot st.				
Kling, P. & Co.	Hamtramck.				
Kilroy, W.	Jefferson av.		Brewers.	Germany.	1826
Keyser, W. H.	Congress st., East.		Carriage Manufacturer.	Michigan.	1871
Kohner, W.	149 Elmwood av.		Engineer, Engine No. 7.	Germany.	1868
Lincoln, George V.	11 Fisher's Block.		Real Estate Agency and State Employment.	England.	1873
Lewis, Alexander.	456 Jefferson av.				

# PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

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## DETROIT CITY—CONTINUED.

NAME	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled
Lafferty, Clement.....	572 Fort st.....		Real Estate Agent.....	Michigan.....	1818
Lyon, E.....	Detroit.....		Prop. Michigan Exchange Hotel.....	Vermont.....	
Minock, Edward.....	4 Telegraph Block.....		Law and Collection Office.....	Wayne County, Michigan	1843
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank.....	82 Griswold st.....				1869
Meyer, Martin.....	Tribune Building.....		Insurance and Collection Agent.....	Michigan.....	1866
Michigan State Retreat.....	Michigan av.....				1861
Macadam, Alexander.....			Groceries, Provisions, Oysters and Fish.....	Scotland.....	1871
Mann, Jacob.....	30 Maple st.....				1848
Mills, M. I.....	193 & 195 Jefferson av.....				
Moore & Moore.....	16 & 17 Moffat Building.....		Tobacconist.....	Hartford Co., Connecticut	1845
Moore, William A.....	Moffat Building.....		Attorneys at Law.....		
Mylins, August.....	cor. Mack & Mt. Elliot avs.....		Lawyer.....		
Mack, John M.....	Gratiot Toll Gate.....			Michigan.....	1858
McHugh, John.....	1173 Jefferson av.....		Justice of the Peace.....	Vermont.....	1822
McLaughlin, Joseph.....	98 Seventh st.....		Groceries and Provisions.....		1857
Moran, James.....	994 Grand River av.....		Carpenter.....	Michigan.....	1852
Nicholson, P.....	31 Ledger st.....			Ireland.....	1852
Nelson, Stephen.....	108 Fulton st.....		Builder and Jobber.....	England.....	1830
Near, John L.....				England.....	1871
Newberry Bros.....	Miami av.....		American Consul at Windsor.....	New York.....	1834
Noah, Andrew.....			Manfrs. and Dealers in Furniture and Upholstery Goods.....	Michigan.....	1875
Nolon, L. E.....			Tanner and Currier.....	Germany.....	1850
Owen, William E.....	7 C. H. Market.....		Lawyer.....		1852
Plumer, S. A.....	Moffat Building.....		Butcher.....	New York.....	1856
People's Savings Bank.....	Cor. Congress and Griswold sts.....		Real Estate and Money Broker.....	New Hampshire.....	
Perkins, W. R.....			Gen Sec. Y. M. C. A., Farrer st.....		1876
Preston, David & Co.....			Bankers.....		
Patchen, Jared.....	52 & 53 Seitz Blk.....		Attorney at Law.....	New York.....	1830
Palmer, T. W.....			Lumber and Real Estate Dealer.....		
Prentis, Geo. H.....	12 Mechanics' Hall.....		Attorney at Law.....		1843
Posselius, A.....	412, 414 & 416 Gratiot av.....				
Pulford, Lorenzo L.....			Furniture Dealer.....	Belgium.....	1857
Payment, Richard C.....			Real Estate Broker.....	England.....	1870
Pulte, A. & Son.....	Farmer st.....		Druggist.....	Detroit, Michigan	1842
Prucha, Frank.....	1009 Michigan av.....		Wholesale Groceries and Liquors.....	Michigan.....	1836
Plass, Henry, Jr.....			Butcher.....	Detroit, Michigan	1871
Quigley, William.....	Fort st.....		Lawyer.....	New York.....	1854
Randall, James A.....	Griswold st.....		Attorney at Law.....		
Rielly, C., D. D.....					
Rogers, E. H.....	Merrill Block.....		Attorney at Law.....	New York.....	1843
Rush, Peter.....	539 Gratiot av.....			England.....	1870
Ruebelmann, Charles.....	352 Gratiot av.....		Peninsular Wire Works.....	Michigan.....	1875
Robinson, Eugene.....			Surveyor.....	New York.....	1839
Russel, Henry.....	48 Seitz Block.....		Attorney at Law.....	Detroit, Michigan	
Reeve, L.....	48 Michigan av.....		Proprietor "Prospect Stable," Livery, Sale and Boarding.....		
Russell, Alfred.....	91 Griswold st.....		Attorney at Law.....		1852
Romeyn, Theodore.....				New Jersey.....	1835
Richter, Charles.....	252 Croghan st.....		Attorney at Law.....		
Roediger, C.....	Woodward av.....			Tanner and Currier.....	Germany.....
Robinson, C. W.....					1871
Robinson, R. D.....			Milkman.....	Canada.....	1851
Speed, J. J.....	3 Moffat Building.....		Nurseryman and Seed Grower.....	Michigan.....	1863
Stellwagen, G. H.....				New York.....	1851
Skinner, E. C. & Co.....	Abstract Building.....		Attorney at Law.....	Tompkins County, N. Y.	1848
Sacred Heart.....	Jefferson av.....				
Superior of St. Mary's Church.....	Cor. Antoine & Croghan sts.....		Abstracts of Titles, established in		1872
Southwick, George E.....	12 Rotunda Bldg.....		Real Estate Dealer.....		
Second National Bank.....	89 Griswold st.....				
Swales, C. E.....					
St. Mary's Hospital.....	Clinton st.....				
Schrage, Jacob.....	505 Gratiot av.....		Manfr. of Harness, Saddles etc.....	Germany.....	1844
Sowden, George.....	529 Gratiot av.....		Flouring Mills.....	England.....	1856
Sibley, F. B. & Co.....	340 Atwater st.....		Lime and Stone Dealers.....		1850
Schelle, Anthony.....	174 Labrosse st.....		Carpenter.....		
Schober, Emil.....	7 Fort st., West.....		Printer and Binder.....	Germany.....	1852
Swan, Thomas.....			General Dealer in Fruits, Wines and Cigars.....	Scotland.....	1862
Sullivan, John J.....	City Market.....		Confectioner.....	Michigan.....	1858
Schow, Fred T.....	Cor. Elmwood & Gratiot avs.....		Farmer and Gardener.....	Denmark.....	1867
Stadler, Michael.....	308 Ninth st.....		Engineer, Engine No. 7.....	New York.....	1865
Smith, William.....	157 & 159 Woodbridge st.....		Butcher and Stock Breeder.....	England.....	1858
Scovell, Daniel J.....			Farmer and Gardener.....	Vermont.....	1823
Stoll, D.....	Grand River av.....		Milkman.....	England.....	1866
Taylor & Galloway.....	No. 3 Music Hall.....		Attorneys at Law.....		
Trempler, Fred.....	347 Gratiot av.....		Harness Maker.....		1853
Teare, Robert.....			Bookseller.....	Isle of Man.....	1872
Teft, W. H.....					
Trowbridge, L. S.....	Moffat Building.....		Detroit Stove Works.....	New York.....	1855
Toms, Robert P.....	Moffat Building.....		Attorney at Law.....	Michigan.....	
Tietzort, Perry A.....	95 Leverett st.....		Attorney at Law.....	New York.....	
Valley, John J.....	11 Lafayette av.....		Clerk Michigan Central Railroad	Michigan.....	1832
Voigt, E. W.....	Grand River av.....		Real Estate and Insurance.....		1875
Van Dyke, Rev. E.....	Washington av.....		Milwaukee Brewery.....		1865
Van Baalen, A. E.....	38 Michigan av.....				
Vielhoener, Fred.....	Mt. Elliott av.....		Pawn Broker.....		
Valin, N.....	728 Jefferson av.....		Gardener.....	Germany.....	1869
Van Dasin, A.....			Stone Cutter.....	Canada.....	1853
Waterman, W. J.....	Griswold st.....		Wholesale Druggist & Physician.....		
Ward & Palmer.....	42 Seitz Block.....		Real Estate.....		1851
Wirts, J. B.....	736 Michigan av.....		Attorneys at Law.....	Kentucky.....	1850
Welch, C. M.....	245 Jefferson av.....		Hardware.....		1856
Watson, J. B. & Co.....			Subscription Book Dealers and Book Binders.....		1872
Williams, John C.....	6 Williams Block.....		Real Estate.....	Detroit	
Wilson, R. C.....			Real Estate.....	Detroit	1864
Waltz, F.....	Elmwood av.....				
Warner, William G.....	Grand River av.....		Gardener.....	Germany.....	1847
Woodbridge, William L.....	Cor. 9th & Howard.....		Real Estate.....	Michigan.....	1838
Walker & Kent.....	18 Moffat Building.....		Attorneys at Law.....	Michigan.....	1817
Waterfall, John.....	257 Second st.....		Builder and Real Estate Dealer.....	England.....	1843

## GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAME	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled
Argleben, Charles T.....	Dearborn.....	P. C. 615	Farmer .....	Detroit, Michigan .....	1851
Arsenmacher, M.....	Dearborn.....	12	Farmer .....	Germany .....	1865
Brainard, C. N.....	Dearborn.....	8	Farmer .....	Wayne County, Michigan .....	1821
Brush, Joseph.....	Dearborn.....	9	Farmer .....	Germany .....	1856
Barker, J. D.....	Inkster .....	19	Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements.....		
Baker, Joshua.....	Inkster .....	31	Farmer .....	New York .....	1833
Beadleston, J.....	Dearborn.....	P. C. 177	Farmer .....	New York .....	1837
Coon, Orren.....	Dearborn.....	9	Farmer .....	New York .....	1856
Clay, Amos.....	Dearborn.....	29	Gardener .....	Wayne County, Michigan .....	1838
Clay, James.....	Dearborn.....	29	Farmer .....	Wayne County, Michigan .....	1833
Clay, Samuel.....	Dearborn.....	29	Farmer .....	New York .....	1827
Cogswell, Samuel.....	Inkster .....	31	Farmer .....	New York .....	1832
Clinton, Richard.....	Dearborn.....	P. C. 1	Farmer .....	Ireland .....	1859
Diedrich, Frank.....	Dearborn.....	P. C. 615	Farmer .....	Prussia .....	1856
Daly, William.....	Dearborn.....	20	Farmer .....	Ireland .....	1837

## DEARBORN TOWNSHIP.

NAME	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled
Argleben, Charles T.....	Dearborn.....	P. C. 615	Farmer .....	Detroit, Michigan .....	1851
Arsenmacher, M.....	Dearborn.....	12	Farmer .....	Germany .....	1865
Brainard, C. N.....	Dearborn.....	8	Farmer .....	Wayne County, Michigan .....	1821
Brush, Joseph.....	Dearborn.....	9	Farmer .....	Germany .....	1856
Barker, J. D.....	Inkster .....	19	Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements.....		
Baker, Joshua.....	Inkster .....	31	Farmer .....	New York .....	1833
Beadleston, J.....	Dearborn.....	P. C. 177	Farmer .....	New York .....	1837
Coon, Orren.....	Dearborn.....	9	Farmer .....	New York .....	1856
Clay, Amos.....	Dearborn.....	29	Gardener .....	Wayne County, Michigan .....	1838
Clay, James.....	Dearborn.....	29	Farmer .....	Wayne County, Michigan .....	1833
Clay, Samuel.....	Dearborn.....	29	Farmer .....	New York .....	1827
Cogswell, Samuel.....	Inkster .....	31	Farmer .....	New York .....	1832
Clinton, Richard.....	Dearborn.....				

## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

## DEARBORN TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Searched
Dort, Titus	Dearborn	P. C. 69	Farmer	Vermont	1824
Duffield, Samuel P.	Dearborn	P. C. 629	Physician and Manufacturing Chemist	Pennsylvania	1840
Foster, Henry	Wallaceville	7	Farmer	Albany, New York	1840
Ford, William	Yew	7	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Ford, James	Yew	7	Farmer	Michigan	1842
Ford, George	Yew	7	Farmer	Michigan	1835
Ford, Henry	Yew	7	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Forsyth, James	Dearborn	1	Farmer	England	1832
Fox, Jacob	Dearborn	17	Farmer	Germany	1847
Gulley, A. B.	Dearborn	20	Farmer	New York	1835
Gauld, James	Dearborn	13	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Gauld, John	Dearborn	13	Farmer	Scotland	1832
Gardner, Richard	Dearborn	12	Farmer	England	1828
Howe, E. D.	Dearborn	Agent M. C. R. R. & Am. Ex. Cos.	New York	1864	
Hidden, Hubbard	Dearborn	Farmer and Town Clerk	Vermont	1846	
Harris, Allin T.	Dearborn	8	Farmer	New Jersey	1844
Hebestreit, John D.	Dearborn	16	Farmer	Saxony	1852
Hebestreit, G.	Dearborn	16	Farmer	Saxony	1852
Howard, Edgar	Dearborn	12	Farmer	Massachusetts	1836
Hamilton, William	Dearborn	5	Farmer	Germany	1863
Hill, C. H.	Dearborn	Painter	Tennessee	1839	
Hebestreit, William	Dearborn	16	Farmer	Germany	1852
Hebestreit, C. W.	Dearborn	15	Farmer	Saxony, Prussia	1852
Jameson, William	Detroit	9	Joiner and Wagon Maker	England	1860
Keveny, Michael	Dearborn	28	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Morhouse, William	Dearborn	9	Farmer	Newark, N. J.	1838
Maxwell, William H.	Dearborn	9	Farmer	Canada	1838
Maxwell, G. S.	Dearborn	Farmer and Blacksmith	Wayne County, Mich.	1832	
Mundinger, Jacob	Dearborn	17	Farmer	Bavaria	1828
McGarvey, Richard	Wallaceville	8	Farmer	Ireland	1855
Mundinger, Abram	Dearborn	19	Farmer and Carpenter	Michigan	1833
Nowlin, William	Dearborn	33	Farmer	New York	1834
Olbrich, Albert	Wallaceville	7	Farmer	Germany	1871
Penny, E. G.	Dearborn	32	Farmer	New York	1844
Powers, Michael	Dearborn	34	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Purdy, George	Dearborn	32	Farmer	New York	1835
Ruff, Francis	Inkster	30	Farmer	Detroit, Mich.	1795
Reycraft, William	Dearborn	11	Farmer	Ireland	1833
Robinson, A.	Dearborn	1	Farmer	Scotland	1831
Sloss, David	Dearborn	Dealer in General Merchandise	Ireland	1830	
Sommers, J. C.	Wallaceville	6	Farmer and Painter	Germany	1866
Snow, Edwin S.	Dearborn	Physician and Surgeon	Ohio	1846	
Stormbro, Jacob	Inkster	30	Farmer	New York	1841
Seaman, A.	Dearborn	33	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1874
Stevenson, John	Dearborn	12	Farmer	Ireland	1831
Schaeker, Rev. M. H.	Dearborn	Catholic Priest	Holland	1874	
Stevenson, James H.	Inkster	Proprietor Inkster House	Ireland	1850	
Ter Eysk, William	Dearborn	P. C. 317	1	Farmer	Detroit, Mich.
Tuttle, Abner	Wallaceville	& 318	Farmer	Detroit, Mich.	1816
Trowbridge O.	Dearborn	5	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1836
Troup, George	Dearborn	20	Farmer	New York	1849
Thiel, Crist	Dearborn	14	Farmer	Dearborn, Mich.	1854
Wallace, J. B.	Wallaceville	16	Farmer	Germany	1869
Wallace, J. A.	Wallaceville	5	Farmer and Lumberman	New York	1832
Wickens, Thomas	Dearborn	5	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1851
Wohloke, Wilhelm	Dearborn	P. C.	Farmer	Ireland	1865
Wallace, John	Dearborn	34	Farmer	Germany	1873
Ziegler, John	Dearborn	18	Farmer	Canada	1860
		P. C. 117	Farmer	Germany	1854

## REDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Horace	Greenfield	12	Farmer	New York	1832
Allen, Harvey W.	Redford	10	Farmer	Michigan	1865
Ashcroft, Charles	Beech	31	Farmer	Vermont	1850
Bilewski, C.	Redford	4	Farmer	Germany	1875
Burgess, S. K.	Redford	10	Farmer	New York	1832
Bryant, William	Oak	29	Farmer	England	1850
Bigelow, Hiram	Beech	32	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1847
Brown, John	Yew	36	Farmer	Cork County, Ireland	1833
Becker, E.	Oak	27	Farmer	New York	1842
Churton, Thomas	Redford	17	Farmer	Ireland	1871
Crandon, M. L.	Plank Road	7	Farmer	New York	1832
Crandell, George	Redford	4	Tile Maker	New York	1869
Cowling, Joseph	Redford	5	Farmer [Oldest settler in County]	Devonshire, England	1828
Cross, George H.	Redford	9	Farmer	New Jersey	1836
Churches, Edward	Redford	1	Farmer	England	1848
Chavey, P. J.	Redford	15	Physician	France	1865
Carr, L. D.	Redford	31	Farmer	Vermont	1845
David, E.	Greenfield	24	Farmer	France	1848
Dubois, E. M.	Redford	4	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1848
Dubois, Isaac F.	Redford	4	Miller, Duboisville	New York	1864
Dolph, Anson	Redford	5	Farmer and Drover	New York	1866
Dicks, Henry	Oak	29	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1830
Dains, Sabria	Oak	30	Farmer	New York	1830
Davis, G. L.	Oak	33	Farmer	Germany	1856
Dunning, J.	Beech	33	Farmer	New York	1835
Fisher, Aaron H.	Beech	7	Farmer	Canada	1838
Fisher, George H.	Beech	31	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1844
Franklin, John D.	Yew	35	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1848
Form, C.	Greenfield	12	Farmer	Switzerland	1850
Griffin, W. P.	Oak	33	Farmer. (Farm for sale)	Oneida County, N. Y.	1833
Gordon, George C.	Redford Center	17	Farmer	Canada	1844
Gittins, George	Plank Road	6	Farmer	England	1862
Gleason, James	Oak	28	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1837
Gagnier, Dorick	Yew	25	Farmer	Canada	1832
Grobe, W.	Wallacefield	32	Farmer	Prussia	1860
Guillory, F.	Redford	Farmer	France	1852	
Gaffney, Thomas	Redford	11	Farmer	Ireland	1856
Houk, W. E.	Redford Center	20	General Store	Michigan	1846
Hendryx, James W.	Beech	7	Farmer	New York	1835
Hobbins, Thomas	Beech	18	Farmer and Stock Dealer	England	1854
Houk, Hugh	Redford	16	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1843
Harris, Alfred	Oak	22	Farmer	Canada	1836
Humber, Jacob	Redford	6	Carpenter	France	1833
Hosteller, Christ	Yew	36	Farmer	France	1833
Hendryx, Alexander	Yew	Farmer	Scotland	1838	
Haley, O.	Greenfield	11	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Johnson, T. H.	Oak	22	Farmer	Wayne County, Michigan	1842
Joyce, C. F.	Oak	29	Farmer	New Jersey	1852

## REDFORD TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Searched
Jackson, Matthew	Oak	34	Farmer	England	1832
Jackson, J. J.	Oak	34	Farmer	Wayne County, Michigan	1839
Kuhn, F.	Oak	28	Farmer	Prussia	1860
Knapp, Seth H.	Redford	2	Farmer	New York	1868
Lyon, William	Beech	18	Farmer	Yorkshire, England	1829
Lee, J. M. & G. W.	Redford	8	Farmer	New Jersey	1852
Maiden, William	Farmington	6	Farmer	England	1826
McIntyre, A. P.	Redford	9	Farmer and Hotel Keeper	Madison Co., New York	1845
Minock, John	Beech	19	Farmer	Wayne County, Michigan	1841
Mettetal, Peter	Greenfield	24	Farmer	France	1833
Miller, G.	Redford	13	Farmer	Wayne County, Michigan	1847
Miller, J. P.	Redford	13	Farmer	Wayne County, Michigan	1845
Norris, George	Beech	17	Farmer, oldest settler in Town- ship now living	Geneva, New York	1829
Nacker, Frank	Beech	29	Farmer	Germany	1854
Nelson, J. W.	Beech	29	Farmer	New York	1847
Pierce, A. B.	Redford Center	21	Supervisor and Teacher	New York	1849
Prindle, J. M.	Beech	20	Farmer	New York	1836
Perry, George	Redford	2	Farmer	Ireland	1875
Perry, J. D.	Redford	22	Farmer	Vermont	1837
Pierce, O. O.	Redford	17	Farmer	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.	1833
Prindle, Edgar	Beech	30	Farmer	Wayne County, Michigan	1850
Race, Mary A.	Redford	5	Farmer	Scotland	1854
Rocheleau, Peter	Redford	4	Farmer	Canada	1863
Rowley, George	Yew	35	Farmer	England	1852
Redford Centre	20	Physician			

# PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

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## GROSSE POINT TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Rhein, John.....	Conner's Creek.....	13	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1852
Ruehuenach, Anton.....	Conner's Creek.....	11	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1851
Reno, Robert.....	Weaver.....	4	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1829
Robinson, George.....	Leeville.....	8	Farmer.....	England.....	1857
Rivard, Ferdinand C.....	Grosse Point.....	29	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1810
Salter, John.....	Conner's Creek.....	6	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1836
Salter, Caspar.....	Conner's Creek.....	618	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1836
Shuetz, Anton.....	Conner's Creek.....	6	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	1866
Schiner, Paul.....	Conner's Creek.....	12	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1839
Schoenher, John.....	Conner's Creek.....	11	Farmer.....	France.....	1836
Susieck, Herman.....	Detroit.....	322	Milkman.....	Germany.....	1853
Shoemaker, William.....	Detroit.....	688	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1836
Sunderland, George.....	Leeville.....	128	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1845
Trombla, James.....	Conner's Creek.....		Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1825
Taylor, William B.....	Leeville.....	12	Gardener.....	England.....	1862
Trombley, Louis.....	Grosse Point.....	585	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1829
Trombly, David.....	Leeville.....	388	Farmer and Supervisor.....	Michigan.....	1847
Tremble, F. Barnabas.....	Detroit.....	387	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1848
Trombly, P.....	Detroit.....	379	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1811
Turner, Charles.....	Conner's Creek.....	102	Farmer, 18th st.....	England.....	1834
Terres, Fran.....	P. C. 621	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	1845	
Voorkes, John.....	Leeville.....	11	Farmer.....	England.....	1855
Vernier, Jerry.....	P. C. 156	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1834	
Vernier, Gilbert.....	Grosse Point.....	156	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1856
Vanassche, P. F.....	Grosse Point.....	184	Farmer.....	Belgium.....	1857
Van Dervene, John B.....	Grosse Point.....	240	Farmer.....	Holland.....	1855
Vernie, Gideon.....	Grosse Point.....		Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1824
Wegant, Henry.....	Conner's Creek.....	6	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1837
Woodbridge, D. B.....	P. C. 577	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1827	
Weaver, P. B.....	Grosse Point.....	241	Hotel Proprietor.....	New York.....	1864
Wortman, M.....	P. C. 521	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1837	
Young, Anthony.....	Conner's Creek.....	12	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1837
Young, Stephen.....	Conner's Creek.....	12	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1849
Young, Joseph, Jr.....	Conner's Creek.....	261	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1843
Young, Nicholas, Jr.....	Conner's Creek.....	221	Farmer.....	France.....	1835
Young, J. N.....	Conner's Creek.....	12	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1833

## SUMPTER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	MONTGOMERY CO., N. Y.	1857
Burnap, Job.....	Belden.....	28	Real Estate Dealer and Farmer.....	Genesee County, N. Y.....	1866
Brotherton, Henry.....	Martinville.....	2	Farmer.....	Wayne County, Mich.....	
Corkins, Anson.....	Martinville.....	16	Farmer.....	Middlesex County, N. J.....	1875
Compton, John.....	Martinville.....	24	Farmer.....	Scioto County, Ohio.....	1865
Curtis, Charles B.....	Belleville.....	2	Farmer.....	Scioto County, Ohio.....	1865
Curtis, Rhoda S.....	Belleville.....	2	Farmer.....	Calhoun County, Mich.....	1866
Bickerson, F. J.....	West Sumpter.....	17	Farmer.....	Yates County, N. Y.....	1855
Dickerson, David.....	Ypsilanti.....	6	Farmer.....	Livingston County, N. Y.....	1838
Denmark, George I.....	Martinville.....	2	Farmer.....	Essex County, N. Y.....	1867
Ellis, Wellington.....	West Sumpter.....	20	Drain Commissioner Wayne Co.....	Wayne County, Mich.....	
Elwell, Joseph.....	Belleville.....	3	Farmer.....	Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.....	1860
Freeman, C. L.....	West Sumpter.....			Ingham County, Mich.....	1860
Hayner, Loren.....	Bellville.....	4		Orleans County, N. Y.....	1857
Hath, Lewis.....	Martinville.....	2	Farmer.....	Wayne County, Mich.....	
Hewitt, H.....	Martinville.....	3	Farmer.....	Wayne County, Mich.....	
Hooker, Chester E.....	Belleville.....	9	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1874
Leonard, William.....	Martinville.....	9	Farmer.....	Wayne County, N. Y.....	1861
Martin, T. P.....	Martinville.....	15	Supervisor, Notary, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.....	Windham County, Vt.....	1845
Merritt, William.....	West Sumpter.....	18	Farmer.....	Litchfield County, Conn.....	1856
McClair, J. H.....	Martinville.....		Farmer and Blacksmith.....	Livingston County, N. Y.....	1870
Northrup, Horatio.....	West Sumpter.....	20	Dry Goods and Groceries, Farmer, Saw Mill, etc.....	Genesee County, N. Y.....	1854
Niles, Solomon R.....	Rawsonville.....	6	Gardener and Blacksmith.....	Madison County, N. Y.....	1852
Pearl, Perry D.....	Belleville.....	5	Member of Legislature and Justice of Peace.....	Broomfield County, Me.....	1835
Randall, Stephen.....	Martinville.....	11	Postmaster, Dry Goods and Groceries.....	Vermont.....	1855
Sherman, Jos. L.....	Martinville.....	15	Carpenter and Joiner.....	Washtenaw County, Mich.....	1865
Smith, F.....	Belleville.....	4	Farmer.....	Oswego County, N. Y.....	1848
Spink, Jane C.....	Martinville.....	9	Farmer.....	Cayuga County, N. Y.....	1856
Seaman, Albert.....	Belleville.....	9	Farmer.....	New York.....	1863
Thurston, Obadiah.....	Martinville.....	5	Farmer.....	Oswego County, N. Y.....	1845
Tuttle, Rachel E.....	Rawsonville.....	6	Farmer.....	Yates County, N. Y.....	1870
Wightman, John.....	Martinville.....	15	Farmer.....	Down County, Ireland.....	1852

## MONGUAGON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	SCOTLAND	1870
Anderson, Joseph.....	Trenton.....		Merchant and Bakery.....	Massachusetts.....	1835
Alvord, N. C.....	Trenton.....	24	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	
Alexander, A. M.....	Grosse Isle.....		Farmer; Claim 549.....	England.....	1861
Ballard, John.....	Grosse Isle.....		Farmer; Claim 551.....	Germany.....	1874
Button, William.....	Wyandotte.....	12	Farmer.....	New York.....	1820
Brow, Paul.....	Grosse Isle.....		Farmer; Claim 551.....	Michigan.....	1842
Campbell, L.....	Trenton.....		Farmer; Claim 551.....	Canada.....	1858
Duddleson, William.....	Trenton.....		Tinsmith.....	New York.....	1866
Dudgeon, Mrs. A.....	Grosse Isle.....			Ohio.....	1838
Dodge, Walter.....	Trenton.....		Carpenter and Joiner.....	New York.....	1865
Finnean, C. J.....	Trenton.....		Boot and Shoemaker.....	England.....	1861
Garth, Philip.....	Trenton.....	19	Railroad Business.....	Germany.....	1874
Grop, Louis.....	Trenton.....		Farmer; Claim 554.....	Prussia.....	1853
Godbout, T.....	Trenton.....		Hardware, Tinware and Stoves.....	Canada.....	1866
Gray, Horace.....	Slocum Junction.....		Farmer; Claim 552.....	New York.....	1829
Ives, Mrs. W.....	Grosse Isle .....		Claim 560.....	Michigan.....	1864
Knapp, James M.....	Trenton.....		Carpenter and Joiner.....	Canada.....	1862
Keith, Alexander T.....	Trenton.....		Dealer in Coal, Wood and Sewer Pipe; Claim 549.....	Michigan.....	1825
Keith, Mrs. Julia A.....	Trenton.....		Claim 560.....	Michigan.....	1860
Lorie, Paul.....	Trenton.....		Lime Kiln.....	Canada.....	
Lister, James I.....	Trenton.....		Farmer; Claim 556.....	Canada.....	1846
Nellis, John C.....	Trenton.....		Manager Burrell, Ives & Co.'s Manufactury.....	New York.....	
Paine, G. S.....	Wyandotte .....	5	Farmer and Stock Dealer.....	England.....	1826
Reaume, Daniel.....	Trenton.....		Lumber Dealer.....	Michigan.....	
Scheierle, C. J.....	Trenton.....	24	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1860
Stawell, J. A.....	Trenton.....		Carpenter and Joiner.....	New York.....	1861
Stanton, R. L.....	Trenton.....		Farmer; Claim 555.....	New York.....	1859

## MONGUAGON TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Smith, C. R.....	Trenton.....		Engineer.....	New York.....	
Slocum, Giles B.....	Trenton.....		Real Estate.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1831
Tebock, M. S.....	Grosse Isle.....		Claim 551.....	New York.....	1860
Vreeland, James H.....	Wyandotte .....	1	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1842
Vreeland, J. R.....	Wyandotte .....	2	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	1824
Wright, J. H.....	South Trenton .....		Express Agent.....	New York.....	1875

## HURON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ash, Lyman.....	Belden.....		Farmer and Goldsmith.....	Wayne County.....	
Ash, John.....	Waltz.....		Farmer.....	Wayne County.....	
Aspinwall, Alva C.....	Flat Rock.....		Farmer.....	Wayne County.....	
Biddelcomb, Isaac.....	Belden.....		Groceries and Boots and Shoes.....		

## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

## HURON TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Vogler, F.	Waltz	32	Proprietor Hotel	Germany	1865
Vandecar, M. G.	New Boston	29	Railroad Employee	Wayne County, Mich.	1871
Van Liew, John I.	New Boston	17	Farmer	Monroe County, N. Y.	1871
Waltz, Joseph	Waltz	32	Supervisor, Notary, Justice of the Peace and Dealer in General Merchandise	Wayne County, Mich.	1871
Weaver, Martin	Waltz	32	Farmer	Onondaga County, N. Y.	1873
Weirick, John	New Boston	8	Proprietor Hotel, and Brick Manufacturer	Germany	1852
Wisert, Mathias	Belden	29	Brick Manufacturer	Germany	1860
Winne, Stephen V.	Belden	29	Cooper	Schoharie County, N. Y.	1867
Wait, Louisa	Waltz	32	Teacher	Monroe County, Mich.	1872
Westervelt, John	Waltz	32	Lumber Mfr. and Dealer	Dutchess County, N. Y.	1872
Warden, Rachel	Waltz	33	Farmer	Essex County, N. J.	1835
Wagan, Henry	Flat Rock	36	Farmer	Rensselaer County, N. Y.	1865
Watson, R. C.	New Boston	17	Farmer	Lake County, C. W.	1864
Waltz, Adam	Waltz	32	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1871
Ziegler, Robert	Waltz	33	Carpenter and Joiner	Wayne County, Mich.	1871

## CANTON TOWNSHIP.

Artley, Frank M.	Denton	29	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1835
Boldman, D.	Sheldon	27	Prop. Cheese Factory & Farmer	Steuben County, N. Y.	1835
Bartlett, George S.	Plymouth	9	Farmer	Vermont	1838
Bradford, Benjamin	Plymouth	8	Farmer	Wayne County, N. Y.	1828
Boice, J. C.	Ypsilanti	18	Farmer	Seneca County, N. Y.	1854
Butterfield, John	Plymouth	10	Farmer and Drover	Canada	1857
Couch, Jeremiah	Denton	19	Farmer	Cornwall, England	1871
Dingeldey, Philipp	Canton	26	Farmer	Germany	1850
Goodell, Pike	Ypsilanti	19	Farmer	Washtenaw County, Mich.	1835
Huston, John, 2d	Ypsilanti	18	Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Dry Goods Mer., Farmer, etc.	Monroe County, N. Y.	1835
Horner, H. F.	Ypsilanti	18	Master of No. 68 Grange	Wayne County, Mich.	1850
Hanford, H. O.	Plymouth	8	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Monroe County, N. Y.	1850
Huston, Reuben	Ypsilanti	19	Farmer	Monroe County, N. Y.	1835
Huffman, William A.	Plymouth	12	Farmer	Canada	1875
Huston, Oscar	Canton	15	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1835
Hayden, Lester	Ypsilanti	33	Farmer	Michigan	1850
Jones, Henry	Canton	33	Mason and Builder	England	1851
Knaggs, James	Denton	19	Farmer	Monroe County, Mich.	1862
Lohr, Christian	Wayne	25	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1835
Murray, Hiram	Plymouth	6	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1835
Pooler, Nelson	Plymouth	7	Farmer	Somerset County, Me.	1857
Pattengell, O. R.	Plymouth	10	Secretary F. M. Ins. Co. of Monroe and Wayne Cos. and Farmer	Vermont	1845
Peters, Eliza	Plymouth	7	Farmer	Schoharie County, N. Y.	1840
Penney, William	Canton	21	Farmer	Orange County, N. Y.	1854
Roach, William	Denton	30	Farmer	Cornwall, England	1874
Strause, William	Canton	34	Postmaster, and Dlr. in Groceries, Hardware and Crockery	Pennsylvania	1867
Savage, James M.	Canton	27	Carpenter and Farmer	Kingston, Canada	1855
Smith, Charlotte	Canton	27	Farming	New York	1850
Sittington, Henry	Canton	27	Carpenter and Farmer	England	1840
Suggitt, W. R.	Canton	33	Farming and Well Boring	Wayne County, Mich.	1835
Vinton, William W.	Plymouth	9	Farmer	Chenango County, N. Y.	1839
Vick, F.	Canton	26	Farmer	Germany	1853
Wiles, James	Canton	23	Farmer and Blooded Sheep Raiser	Yorkshire County, Eng.	1848

## SPRINGWELLS TOWNSHIP.

Burns, Peter	Springwells	P. C. 60	Farmer and Brick Maker	New York	1837
Button, Harry	Springwells	P. C. 61	Farmer, Cooper and Justice of the Peace	New York	1837
Burdeno, John	Delray	P. C. 45	Engineer	Michigan	1843
Beaubian, Richard	Detroit	P. C. 563	Dealer in Ice, Stone, Wood and Sand	Michigan	1822
Burger, Jacob	Springwells	7	Farmer	Germany	1864
Campau, Frederick F.	Detroit	.....	Justice of the Peace, Campau st., West	Michigan	1842
Clark, J. P.	Detroit	P. C. 583	Prop. Dry Dock and Ship Builder	New York	1818
Clippert, Conrad	Detroit Junction	P. C. 719	Brick Maker, and Supervisor of Springwells Township	Germany	1850
Carstens, John H.	Detroit	P. C. 268	Gardener and Saloon Keeper, opposite Ft. Wayne	Germany	1854
Campau, Samuel	Detroit	P. C. 563	Carpenter and Joiner	Michigan	1835
Campau, Louis A.	Springwells	.....	Wood Yard, McKinstry av.	Michigan	1854
Carter, Richard	Springwells	.....	Engineer at Clark's Dry Dock	Michigan	1848
Daniel, Jacob	Springwells	P. C. 30	Brick Maker	Germany	1850
Durmen, Michael	Springwells	P. C. 60	Carpenter and Joiner and Restaurant Keeper	Germany	1850
De Lisle, P. B.	Delray	P. C. 67	Dlr in Groceries and Provisions	Michigan	1846
Ewers, William	Springwells	P. C. 719	Farmer	Michigan	1830
Fields, Charles	Springwells	17	Farmer	Canada	1833
Forster, Frank	Springwells	P. C. 270	Practical Architect, Contractor and Builder	Bavaria	1854
Ferrand, E.	Detroit	P. C. 77	Nurseryman and Florist, Vine-wood ave.	France	1863
Ford, William	Springwells	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Goeldner, Karl	Springwells	.....	Brick Maker, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith	Germany	1852
Gray, Alexander	Springwells	.....	Furnace man in Copper Works	Scotland	1854
Grosfield, A.	Detroit	.....	Dlr in Groceries and Hardware, 983 Michigan av.	Michigan	1863
Godez, Rev. G.	Springwells	.....	Catholic Priest St. Alphonsus' Church	Germany	1843
Haggerty, Henry	Springwells	P. C. 60	Farmer	New York	1831
Handleser, Emil	Springwells	P. C. 216	Farmer	Germany	1864
Hyns, Francis	Springwells	719	Cattle Broker	Michigan	1847
Higgins, F. W.	Detroit	P. C. 60	Landscape Gardener and Supt. Woodmere Cemetery	Jefferson County, N. Y.	1867
Humes, William	Detroit	.....	Engineer Gas Works, 133 20th st.	England	1869
Hubbard, B.	Detroit	.....	Real Estate Dealers	New York	1835
Kotcher, A. J.	Springwells	P. C. 30	Foreman at Copper Works	Pennsylvania	1853
Kloenhammer, Charles	Springwells	P. C. 171	Propr. Restaurant	Germany	1853
Knoch, John F. E.	Springwells	P. C. 60	Farmer and Gardener	Germany	1850
Knoch, Christian	Springwells	P. C. 41	Farmer and Gardener	Germany	1850

## SPRINGWELLS TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Larkin, Thomas	Springwells	P. C. 719	Farmer	Michigan	1845
Lange, William	Springwells	P. C. 583	Machinist	New York	1855
Lumley, J. E. W.	Springwells	.....	Teacher	Canada	1869
Markey, John	Springwells	P. C. 60	Brick Maker	Ireland	1849
Markey, Peter	Springwells	P. C. 60	Brick Maker	Michigan	1850
Markey, Patrick	Springwells	P. C. 60	Farmer	Ireland	1852
Marsh, J. W.	Delray	P. C. 45	Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1875
Mason, John	Springwells	.....	Painter, McKinstry av.	Virginia	1872
Meade, Edward	Detroit	P. C. 77	Carpenter and Joiner, Indiana av.	Michigan	1854
Oneaill, P. H.	Ft. Wayne	.....	Lake Captain	Ireland	1855
Peterson, Henry	Detroit	P. C. 45	Carpenter and Joiner	Scotland	1851
Rieden, Fred	Springwells	P. C. 60	Farmer	Germany	1845
Rieden, Michael	Springwells	P. C. 40	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Germany	1847
Ransbach, Charles	Springwells	P. C. 268	Grocer	Michigan	1850
Riopelle, I. A.	Delray	P. C. 45	Custom House Collector and Postmaster	Michigan	1822
Riopelle, H.	Delray	P. C. 340	Farmer	Michigan	1807
Roehm, Christian B.	Detroit	.....	Farmer	Germany	1835
Sink, Leonhard	Springwells	.....	Justice of the Peace, Michigan av.	Michigan	1851
Sink, Augustus R.	Detroit Junction	.....	Postmaster and Township Clerk	Michigan	1843
Stecher, Martin	Springwells	.....	Brick Maker	Germany	1863
Simmons, William	Detroit	.....	Engineer at Gas Works	England	1871
Speier, Fred	Detroit	P. C. 260	Carpenter and Joiner	Germany	1854
Swain, J. N.	Detroit	P. C. 77	Lumber and Real Estate Dealer	New York	1830
Travers, William H.	Detroit	.....	Druggist, 1398 Michigan av.	Port Huron, Michigan	1851
Teagan, Jonathan	Detroit	P. C. 60	Farmer	Ireland	1834
Thierry, James	Detroit	P. C. 77	Mechanical Engineer	France	1848
Verdon, Lawrence	Detroit	.....	Carpenter and Joiner	Ireland	1842
Woodworth, Alfred	Springwells	18	Farmer	New York	1832
Wilson, Mrs. M. S.	Detroit	.....	Dlr in Groceries and Provisions	Virginia	1872
Alford, H.	Gibraltar	.....	General Merchandise	Michigan	1836
Butler, C. W.	Rockwood	.....	Prop. Meat Market	Michigan	1843
Boucher, D.	Rockwood	.....	Merchant	Canada	.....
Blakely, J. A.	Gibraltar	17	Farmer	New York	1836
Bird, Joseph M.	Flat Rock	19			

PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

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BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Van Horn, Joseph.	Trenton.	26	Farmer.	New York.	1833
Van Horn, Barton.	Trenton.	23	Farmer.	Michigan.	1839
Wagner, John.	Flat Rock.	29	Farmer.	New York.	.....
Wolven, J. A. B.	Flat Rock.	.....	Bending Works.	New York.	.....
Wood, John.	Rockwood.	8	Farmer.	Scotland.	1836
Wood, Irving T.	Rockwood.	.....	Farmer.	Michigan.	1839
Walker, James H.	Flat Rock.	17	Farmer.	Michigan.	1846
Wells, Miss Mattie.	Wyandotte.	.....	Teacher.	Michigan.	1855
Wisdom, Clayton.	Flat Rock.	30	Farmer.	Michigan.	1845
Wells, John.	Flat Rock.	4	Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements.	Germany.	1865

ROMULUS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Bibbins, Samuel.	Romulus.	20	Clergyman.	New York.	1833
Bird, Richard.	Romulus.	20	Farmer.	England.	1834
Betham, Joseph.	Romulus.	30	Farmer.	England.	1840
Bower, Livingston.	Taylor Centre.	14	Farmer.	New York.	1836
Carr, John.	New Boston.	31	Farmer.	Scotland.	1834
Cawood, H. B.	New Boston.	31	Farmer.	England.	1856
Cook, Felis.	Inkster.	1	Farmer.	Germany.	1854
Cory, William.	Wayne.	4	Farmer.	New York.	1845
Clark, John D.	Romulus.	23	Farmer and Thresher.	Michigan.	1846
Cheney, D.	Wayne.	22	Farmer.	New York.	1846
Dean, Lewis J.	Romulus.	19	Farmer.	Delaware.	1856
Downer, Eliza B.	Wayne.	6	Farmer.	England.	1836
Delmas, Richard M.	Wayne.	5	Farmer.	Michigan.	1853
Downing, Thomas.	Romulus.	7	Farmer.	England.	1841
Dunn, James.	Wayne.	16	Farmer.	Ireland.	1846
Dunn, Michael.	Wayne.	10	Iron Worker and Farmer.	Wayne County, Mich.	1843
Dunn, James.	Wayne.	16	Farmer.	Michigan.	1840
Horning, J. M.	New Boston.	28	Farmer.	New York.	1864
Kingsley, S. R.	Romulus.	19	Postmaster and General Store.	New York.	1852
Leonard, Amos.	New Boston.	31	Farmer, Carpenter and Thresher.	Pennsylvania.	1866
Louden, S.	Wayne.	3	Farmer.	Ireland.	1838
Morris, H. G.	Romulus.	29	Farmer.	New York.	1849
Merrill, H. W.	Romulus.	30	Farmer.	Massachusetts.	1845
McBride, W. H.	Romulus.	18	Farmer.	New York.	1835
McVicar, J. B.	Wayne.	6	Farmer.	New York.	1874
Moore, Andrew.	Wayne.	10	Farmer.	Ireland.	1832
McBride, Alexander.	Wayne.	16	Farmer.	Michigan.	1852
Newington, James.	Wayne.	27	Farmer.	England.	1837
Oakley, F. W.	Romulus.	21	Farmer.	New York.	1856
Parry, G.	Romulus.	20	Carpenter and Joiner.	Wales.	1855
Pullen, A. J.	Romulus.	20	Farmer.	New York.	1832
Rowell, William.	Romulus.	27	Farmer.	Canada.	1849
Songo, Benjamin.	Wayne.	9	Farmer.	Delaware.	1864
Veary, Philip.	Wayne.	8	Farmer.	New York.	1832
Whitacre, William.	Romulus.	22	Supervisor and Farmer.	Maine.	1840
Young, A. P.	Romulus.	19	Farmer.	New York.	1833

LIVONIA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Arnold, Loyal.	Nankin.	32	School Superintendent.	Vermont.	1862
Arnold, Marvin.	Nankin.	32	Teacher.	New York.	1862
Allyn, Geo. W. & Chas. B.	Nankin.	32	Prof. Natural Science and Doctor of Medicine.	Michigan.	1845
Armstrong, Thos. Albert.	Nankin.	30	Farmer.	New York.	1844
Amrhein, John.	Nankin.	30	Farmer.	Germany.	1832
Blue, Alexander.	Elm.	23	Farmer.	Oneida County, N. Y.	1832
Bennett, Thomas.	Nankin.	33	Farmer.	England.	1834
Brown, Misses.	Nankin.	32	Merchants.	England.	1858
Bovee, N.	Nankin.	31	Propri. Vinegar and Cider Mill.	New York.	1859
Bennett, E.	Livonia Centre.	21	Farmer.	Michigan.	1839
Baur, John C.	Nankin.	20	Farmer.	Germany.	1836
Barker, I. E.	Farmington.	1	Farmer and Cheese Maker.	New York.	1841
Bentley, Nelson.	Elm.	24	Farmer.	New York.	1843
Blanchard, W.	Farmington.	11	Farmer.	New York.	1835
Briggs, Lewis.	Plymouth.	17	Farmer.	New York.	1830
Briggs, Dexter.	Plymouth.	7	Farmer.	Vermont.	1826
Briggs, Luther.	Plymouth.	7	Farmer.	New York.	1829
Cable, Daniel C.	Elm.	27	Farmer and Mechanic.	New York.	1863
Carey, J. S.	Elm.	35	Farmer.	New York.	1848
Chapman, A. L.	Elm.	35	Farmer.	New York.	1840
Crosby, C. W.	Nankin.	29	Farmer.	Michigan.	1855
Cort, John.	Livonia Centre.	22	Farmer.	Germany.	1866
Chillson, George.	Livonia Centre.	15	Farmer.	Michigan.	1836
Chillson, Avery J.	Livonia Centre.	11	Farmer and Butcher.	Michigan.	1839
Cudworth, Mrs. H. L.	Livonia Centre.	9	Farmer.	Massachusetts.	1828
Dean, Mrs. C.	Nankin.	Farmer.	Michigan.	1833	
Durfee, Allen.	Plymouth.	20	Farmer.	New York.	1829
Detslof, A.	Livonia Centre.	21	Farmer.	Germany.	1868
Dingman, William.	Farmington.	3	Farmer.	New York.	1865
Ewing, William B.	Elm.	23	Town Clerk and Farmer.	Ireland.	1855
Everett, E. S.	Plymouth.	19	Farmer.	New Jersey.	1830
Eliot, C.	Beech.	24	Farmer.	New York.	1849
Eliot, O. H.	Beech.	24	Farmer.	New York.	1849
Everitt, Orson.	Northville.	6	Farmer.	Michigan.	1840
Flaherty, Mrs. R.	Elm.	27	Farmer.	Ireland.	1874
Fisk, Hiram.	Nankin.	33	Farmer.	Vermon.	1836
Fuller, A. C.	Livonia Centre.	16	Farmer.	Michigan.	1843
Fuller, Edwin.	Plymouth.	18	Farmer.	New York.	1830
Graeffe, Richard.	Nankin.	33	Farmer.	Prussia.	1865
Gates, C.	Livonia Centre.	28	Farmer.	Germany.	1860
Gates, H. & G.	Livonia Centre.	28	Farmers.	Germany.	1860
Green, G. W.	Elm.	13	Farmer.	Michigan.	1834
Gow, John.	Elm.	24	Farmer.	Germany.	1867
Glass, E. P.	Beech.	25	Farmer.	New York.	1832
Hoppe, P. H.	Livonia.	34	Farmer.	Germany.	1865
Hoar, H. M.	Nankin.	28	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	1853
Hawkins, George.	Livonia Centre.	13	Farmer.	Michigan.	1839
Johns, A. G.	Nankin.	31	Postmaster and Merchant.	Michigan.	1819
Joy, James K.	Nankin.	30	Farmer.	Michigan.	1845
Johnson, D.	Nankin.	16	Farming, Vinegar & Cider Works.	New York.	1846
Joslin, Lyman.	Livonia Centre.	1	Farmer.	New York.	1844
Johnston, Simon M.	Plank Road.	24	Farmer.	New York.	1831
Kinney, Charles A.	Livonia Centre.	24	Farmer.	New York.	1845

LIVONIA TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Kinney, Cortland.	Elm.	24	Farmer.	New York.	1845
Kator, George.	Northville.	9	Farming and Cheese Making.	Michigan.	1830
Kator, Mrs. George.	Northville.	9	Farming and Cheese Making.	Michigan.	1839
Leach, E. C.	Livonia Centre.	15	Farmer.	Michigan.	1835
Lapham, J. B.	Farmington.	11	Farmer.	Michigan.	1839
Liverence, G.	Plank Road.	11	Farmer.	Germany.	1866
Lambert, William.	Plank Road.	12	Farmer.	New York.	1832
Lapham, E. A.	Livonia Centre.	10	Farmer.	Michigan.	1846
Millard, H. B.	Livonia Centre.	14	Farmer.	New York.	1835
Meldrum, L.	Perrinsville.	35	Farming and Stock Feeding.	Michigan.	1836
McKinney, D.	Elm.	27	Farmer.	Ireland.	1832
McKinney, James.	Elm.	36	Farmer.	Ireland.	1832
Minkly, E. G.	Livonia Centre.	22	Railroad Agent.	New York.	1838
Meining, C.	Livonia.	27	Farmer.	Germany.	1874
Mielow, O.	Livonia Centre.	22	Farmer.	Germany.	1866
Moore, Horace A.	Livonia Centre.	13	Farmer and Mechanic.	Massachusetts.	1865
Millard, A. F.	Livonia Centre.	23	Farmer.	New York.	1843
Maiden, David.	Plymouth.	17	Farmer; one of the first settlers in the Township.	England.	1826
Nacker, Fritz.	Plank Road.	1	Farmer.	Germany.	1854
Northrop, B. C.	Farmington.	4	Farmer.	Michigan.	1865
Northrop, Mrs. Jane E.	Farmington.	4	Farmer.	New York.	1865
Parmalee, William R.	Elm.	36	Farmer and Mechanic.	Connecticut.	1850
Paddock, A.	Nankin.	31	Farmer and Carpenter.	Vermont.	1831
Pierce, Benjamin.	Farmington.	3			

## PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

## ECORCE TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year settled in Co.
Reves, Peter W.	Ecorce	P. C. 49	Farmer	Michigan	1840
Rosenow, Frederick	Ecorce	P. C. 119	Farmer	Germany	1858
Ruhlig, Frederick	Ecorce	P. C. 83	Farmer	Germany	1852
Salliotte, A. M.	Ecorce	P. C. 86	Dir in Groceries, Dry Goods and General Merchandise	Michigan	1837
Sweitzer, Martin	Ecorce	P. C. 51	Farmer	Germany	1850
Stange, Frederick	Ecorce	P. C. 119	Farmer	Germany	1860
Speck, Casper	Ecorce	P. C. 61	Hotel and Saloon	Germany	1866
Salliotte, Oliver	Ecorce	P. C. 92	Farmer	Michigan	1829
Schoncheck, August	Ecorce	P. C. 84	Farmer	Prussia	1864
Utes, G.	Dearborn	P. C. 66	Farmer	Germany	1871
Vesger, Edmund	Ecorce	P. C. 497	Farmer	Michigan	1820
Webb, E. T.	Wyandotte		Druggist and Bookseller	New York	1849
Whiting, Ahraham	Wyandotte		Blacksmith	England	1849
Winter, William	Ecorce	P. C. 119	Farmer	Germany	1857
Wiegert, Louis	Ecorce	P. C. 83	Farmer	Prussia	1858
Wohleke, William	Dearborn	2	Farmer	Germany	1854

## VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Brown, L. R.	Rawsonville	21	Ex-County Supt. of Schools, Farmer and Gardener	New York	1835
Brown, Perrin	Rawsonville	31	Farmer	New York	1838
Bradshaw, Amos	Belleville	34	Farmer	New York	1826
Burt, Franklin	Belleville	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	1846	1846
Brown, D. M.	Denton	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1865
Barlow, C. J.	Rawsonville	19	Justice of the Peace and Farmer	New York	1836
Biggau, Thomas	Denton	5	Carpenter & Justice of the Peace	New York	1835
Burrell, George	Denton	6	Farmer	England	1838
Campbell, S. W.	Belleville	21	Postmaster and Merchant	Wayne County, Michigan	1846
Campbell, Charles	Rawsonville	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Jersey	1846
Crawford, William	Belleville	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1831
Corkins, V.	Belleville	34	Farmer	New York	1824
Card, C. H.	Belleville	36	Farmer	New York	1865
Elwell, George	Belleville	34	Farmer	Maine	1835
Forbes, Daniel	Belleville	21	Physician and Surgeon	Michigan	1826
Featherly, D. A.	Belleville	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1831
Fehlig, Henry	Belleville	21	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	Germany	1856
Haak, William A.	Belleville	21	Township Clerk and Detroit Fire Insurance Agent	Hamburg, Germany	1868
Hubbard, Harvey R.	Belleville	27	Farmer	New York	1819
Heath, Truman H.	Belleville	35	Farmer	Vermont	1832
Hinds, R.	Denton	6	Farmer	England	1860
Hosner, Newton	Belleville		Threshing Machine	Washtenaw Co., Michigan	1851
Leonard, Charles	Belleville	16	Farmer	Michigan	1856
Moore, G. W.	Romulus	25	Farmer	New York City	1832
Manzer, A.	Belleville	29	Farmer	Michigan	1841
Monks, John	Belleville	21	Farmer	England	1852
Monroe, M. F.	Belleville	9	Farmer	Wisconsin	1863
Payment, Alfred C.	Rawsonville	19	Stave Manufacturer	Michigan	1875
Parker, David J.	Belleville	14	Farmer & Pastor Baptist Church	New Boston	1839
Riggs, Gilbert	Belleville	22	Farmer and Stock Grower	Wayne Co., New York	1836
Robb, Anna	Belleville	23		Michigan	1836
Snuck, George	Belleville	13	School Inspector	New York	1848
Stanley, C. S.	Rawsonville	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1833
Smith, Daniel J.	Belleville	21	Carpenter and Joiner	New York	1833
Savage, William O.	Belleville	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Michigan	1837
Savage, Daniel	Belleville	35	Farmer	New York	1832
Smith, William	Denton	6	Farmer	England	1837
Voorheis, Joseph	Belleville		Farmer	New York	1832
Warner, William E.	Belleville	21	Supervisor, Attorney and Justice of the Peace	Onondaga Co., New York	1836
Winslow, G. M.	Canton	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1834
Ward, A.	Belleville	21	Cooper	Michigan	1840
Whitley, William	Belleville	21	Merchant Tailor	England	1848
Westfall, S. D.	Belleville		Cigar Manufacturer	Orleans Co., New York	1868

## NANKIN TOWNSHIP.

Biddle & Fisher	Wayne		Dry Goods and Groceries	Michigan	1836
Bradt, A. Schuyler	Wayne		Hotel Keeper	Schenectady Co., N. Y.	1875
Bloomfalder, A.	Wayne		Farmer	Germany	1854
Badgley, Benjamin V.	Perrinville	4	Farmer	Canada	1872
Bridge, James	Perrinville	12	Farmer	Ireland	1848
Bills, M.	Perrinville	13	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1848
Bevernets, C.	Inkster	24	Farmer	Germany	1854
Comer, George D.	Wayne		Grocer	Michigan	1845
Collar, Alexander	Wayne		Physician and Surgeon	New York	1849
Carver, E. R.	Inkster	25	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Ohio	1822
Ditsch & Son, A. F.	Wayne		Undertakers	Germany	1857
Downer, Robert	Wayne		Jones street	Michigan	1832
Duffield, William W.	Inkster	28		Pennsylvania	1836
Dean, William D.	Nankin		Nankin Mills	New York	1832
Edmonds, Willard	Wayne	31	Farmer	Saratoga County, N. Y.	1834
Grant, David	Wayne	32	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1815
Ferguson, W.	Wayne	29	Farmer	Canada	1864
Hosie & Stellwagen	Wayne		Gen'l Merchandise, Michigan av.	Scotland and Germany	1852
Hammon & Bro.	Wayne		Boots and Shoes, Michigan av.	New York	1831
Harrison, Martin	Inkster	24	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1829
Hering, Tobias	Nankin	8	Carpenter and Joiner and Farmer	Germany	1864
Howe, P.	Wayne	33	Farmer	New York	1846
Harrison, H.	Inkster	26	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1821
Harrison, M.	Inkster	25	Farmer	Michigan	1826
Isham, Frederick H.	Nankin	8	Farmer	Michigan	1869
Kammerer, C.	Wayne	20	Farmer and Butcher	Germany	1839
Lee, Eli	Wayne	32	Stone Mason	New York	1823
Lathers, John	Inkster	13	Farmer	Ireland	1834
Lathers, Mrs. A.	Inkster	12	Farmer	Ireland	1847
McGuire, George	Wayne		Flour, Feed and Water Lime, Produce, etc.	Ireland	1863
Morrison, Thomas	Wayne		Drugs and Groceries	Scotland	1855
McMillan, Robert	Wayne	32	Carpenter and Joiner	New York	1858
Miller, H.	Wayne	19	Farmer and General Trader	Prussia	1854
Morley, Henry	Perrinville	10	Farmer and Drovers	England	1871
Newkirk, D. B.A.	Wayne		Proprietor Tremont House and Mfr. of Oil of Peppermint	New York	1864
Norris, James D.	Wayne	27	General Farmer	New York	1836

## NANKIN TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year settled in Co.
Parr, G. D.	Wayne		Dentist	Warren County, N. J.	1871
Pettingill, W. A.	Wayne		Dr. in Agricultural Implements	New York	1854
Palmer, J. J.	Wayne	20	Farmer and Lumber Dealer	New York	1835
Perin, Friend	Wallaceville		Farmer	Massachusetts	1834
Parsly, Thomas	Wayne	33	Farmer	New York	1847
Robinson, Hugh	Wayne	30	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Sheldon, E. D.	Wayne		Boots and Shoes	New York	1859
Sawslayer, Ezra W.	Wayne	30	Farmer	Detroit, Mich.	1851
Straight, O. S.	Perrinville	10	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	1839
Shook, Peter	Wayne	19	Farmer	Maryland	1836
Swift, George W.	Wayne	28	Farmer	New York	1825
Smith, Julius C.	Wayne	34	Farmer	England	1858
Sims, Samuel	Inkster	25	Farmer	England	1833
Stevenson, Isaiah	Wayne		Carpenter and Joiner	Michigan	1840
Tait, James	Perrinville	2	Farmer	Yorkshire, England	1831
Varney, Frank	Wayne	25	Proprietor Varney House	New York	1850
Walker, George O.	Perrinville	11	Prop. General Store	New York	1851
Weber, John	Perrinville	14	Farmer	Holland	1853
Walker, William	Inkster	26	Farmer	Ireland	1852

## PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

Argent, Geo.	Plymouth		Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	
Allen, Chas. C.	Plymouth	23	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	

# PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

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## PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Shafer, J. S.	Plymouth	26	Millwright, Draughtsman, etc.	Hamilton, C. W.	1857
Springer, Samuel J.	Plymouth	36	Farmer	Michigan	1841
Thompson, J. J.	Northville	4	Farmer	Livingston County, N. Y.	1850
Toles, Dwight W.	Plymouth	26	Wells sunk with Patent Borer	Ingham County, Mich.	1875
Thomson, E. B.	Northville	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cayuga County, N. Y.	1861
Thayer, Rufus	Summit	18	Farmer	Windham County, Vt.	1825
Turrell, Lyman	Summit	7	Farmer	Ontario County, N. Y.	1826
Tobias, E.	Northville	3	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	
Vays, E. D.	Northville	3		Vermont	1876
Wick, George	Northville	3	Cigar Mr. and Propr. Cady House	Rochester, N. Y.	1875
Whipple, Calvin	Plymouth	13	Farmer	Ontario County, N. Y.	1832
Weed, C. L.	Northville	3	Photographer	Michigan	
Whipple, E. A.	Northville	7	Farmer	Wayne County, Mich.	
Waterman, R. B.	Northville	17	Farmer	Hudson, N. Y.	1835
Wood, W. A.	Northville	3	Miller. Flouring Mill	Madison County, N. Y.	1872
Whipple, V. O.	Northville	3	Harness Mfr.	Oakland County, Mich.	1858
Wood, N. M.	Plymouth	26	Blacksmith	Monroe County, Mich.	1875
Yerkes, W. P.	Northville	3	Attorney at Law	Seneca County, N. Y.	1826

## TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

	Inkster	18	Farmer	Germany	1864
Bull, Charles	Inkster	21	Carpenter	New Jersey	1850
Boltz, Peter	Taylor Centre	15	Farmer	Michigan	1824
Bondie, Antoine	Taylor Centre	4	Farmer	New York	1856
Beadleston, George W.	Dearborn	Farmer	Connecticut	1872	
Bowen, John	Dearborn	15	Farmer	New York	1809
Coan, Peter D.	Taylor Centre	28	Farmer	Michigan	1823
Coan, Martin H.	Wyandotte	33	Farmer	Germany	1862
Eggebrecht, Carl	Taylor Centre	21	Farmer	New York	1824
Fletcher, William W.	Taylor Centre	28	Farmer	Michigan	1866
Fritz, Henry	Inkster	6	Farmer	Germany	1866
Gordenier, Mary	Inkster	6	Farmer	Michigan	1860
Graden, R.	Taylor Centre	15	Farmer	Michigan	1848
Hanchett, L. P.	Taylor Centre	22 and 28	Farmer	New York	1865
Hencel, Charles	Dearborn	9	Farmer	Germany	1858
Holmes, James W.	Dearborn	4	Carpenter and Joiner	Michigan	1834
Locke, William S.	Taylor Centre	20	Propr. Steam Saw-mill	New York	1844
Lappeus, S. B.	Dearborn	4	Farmer	New York	1854
McPherson, John	Wyandotte	27	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1845
Moat, Charles	Taylor Centre	27	Farmer	England	1834
Moring, Frederick	Wyandotte	21	Farmer	Germany	1854
Murphy, Joseph	Taylor Centre	16	Farmer, Dry Goods & Groceries	New York	1863
Murphy, Mrs. Mary	Taylor Centre	16		Ireland	1863
Oehring, John	Wyandotte	15	Farmer	Germany	1856
Prouty, W. F.	Taylor Centre	18	Farmer	New York	1859
Prouty, Henry H.	Taylor Centre	18	Farmer	Ohio	1859
Rudduck, Sidney	Inkster	6	Farmer	England	1842
Ross, Henry	Taylor Centre	10	Farmer	Ireland	1852
Sutliff, William	Taylor Centre	27	Farmer	New York	1817
Smith, I. B.	Wyandotte	33	Farmer	New York	1834
Sickmund, A.	Wyandotte	27	Farmer, &c.	New York	1855
Steward, W. N.	Wyandotte	27	Farmer	New York	1834
Sutliff, Richard	Taylor Centre	27	Sailor	New York	1832
Schonscheck, William	Taylor Centre	21	Farmer	Germany	1864
Shrader, William	Taylor Centre	16	Farmer	Germany	1863
Silcox, Mrs. E.	Taylor Centre	18	Farmer	Massachusetts	1854
Sheldon, Lorenzo	Inkster	18	Farmer	Michigan	1853
Sheldon, Ezra	Inkster	18	Farmer	New York	1836
Threadgould, Francis	Taylor Centre	17	Farmer	England	1850
Trowbridge, Warren	Inkster	6	Farmer	New York	1853
Townsend, J. G.	Inkster	6	Farmer	New York	1831

## HAMTRAMCK TOWNSHIP.

	Conner's Creek	10	Farmer	England	1832
Ackley, Chas.	Detroit	15	Gardener and Shipbuilder	New York	1845
Ames, Elisha	Detroit	P. C. 16	Farmer	Massachusetts	1863
Allen, Benjamin B.	Detroit	Lot 39	Gardener and Milkman	Germany	1856
Allstatt, Emil	Detroit	1173 Jefferson av.	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	Ireland	1870
Armstrong, Jas.	Conner's Creek	10	Farmer	England	1843
Baumgartner, W.	Leeville	15	Farmer	Michigan	1821
Bondy, Joseph	Breitmeyer, John	Flower and Vegetable Gardener	Germany	1859	
Bloom, Adolf	Detroit	Milkman and Gardener	Michigan	1858	
Bruder, Edward	Detroit	Wagon Maker	Germany	1867	
Bruebeau, Michael	Detroit	P. C. 573 Farmer and Gardener	Michigan	1842	
Bender, Henry	Detroit	P. C. 16 Shoemaker and Gardener	Germany	1869	
Breitmeyer, Geo.	Detroit	P. C. 390 Gardener	Germany	1866	
Blanck, C.	Detroit	Lot 59 Gardener	Germany	1852	
Bigelow, John M.	Detroit	Lot 41 Farmer and Physician	Vermont	1860	

## HAMTRAMCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	LOCATION.	SECTION.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Behmer, F. A.	Norris	Lot 16	Farmer and Gardener	Germany	1855
Birnbaum, George	Detroit	Lot 58	Gardener	Germany	1866
Barnard, J. B.	Detroit	P. C. 39	Gardener	Ohio	1865
Beals, William	Detroit	P. C. 19	Furnaceman Peninsular Iron Works	New York	1869
Busha, Theodore	Detroit	P. C. 573	Gardener and Farmer	Michigan	1872
Campbell, Margaret	Norris	3	Farming	Ireland	1835
Christ, August	Detroit		Gardener	Prussia	1847
Cooper, James	Leesville	22	Farmer and Lumberman	England	1852
Cooper, John	Leesville	P. C. 644	Farmer and Gardener	England	1853
Dalton, Laurence	Norris	4	Farmer	Michigan	1829
Damitio, Chris.	Detroit	P. C. 573	Township Clerk	France	1831
Dubia, Sophia	Leesville	15	Farmer	Michigan	1845
Dickinson, Thos.	Detroit	Lot 43	Farmer	England	1851
Dedenback, Joseph	Norris	17	Gardener	Germany	1854
Dery, Kichard.	Whitewood	19	Farmer	Delaware	1859
Davison, John	Whitewood	17	Farmer	Michigan	1850
Dwyer, James	Detroit	P. C. 573	Supt. Detroit Stove Works	Michigan	1842
Engel, Henry C.	Detroit	P. C. 390		Germany	1852
Emery, Lewis	Whitewood	19	Farmer	Virginia	1862
Ennis, W. A.	Norris		Farmer	New York	1866
Everding, Wm.	Detroit	P. C. 723	Gardener	Germany	1855
Fenney, David	Norris	14	Mason	New York	1848
Fournier, Eli	Leesville	P. C. 154	Hotel Proprietor	Michigan	1825
Fowler, Edward	Detroit	28	Toll Gate Keeper	Massachusetts	1865
Ferguson, George.	Detroit	Lot 41	Gardener	Scotland	1872
Fitzgerald, Jennie H.	Whitewood	4		Ohio	1860
Girard, Ferdinand	Detroit	P. C. 19	Gardener and Wagon Maker	Michigan	1850
Gregor, Adolph.	Detroit	P. C. 644	Milkman and Farmer	Austria	1853
Greebner, Albert.	Detroit	P. C. 573	Gardener	Germany	1855
Geiser, Henry	Detroit	Lot 59	Gardener	Germany	1853
Geiser, Conrad.	Detroit	Lot 40	Gardener	Germany	1856
Gutschow, F.	Whitewood	2	Farmer and Milkman	Germany	1857
Holley, Hanford.	Norris	9	Hotel Prop'r, P. M. & Merchant	New York	1828
Hardwick, Thos.	Leesville	15	Farmer and Gardener	England	1852
Hilger, John.	Detroit	P. C. 723		Prussia	1855
Haltinner, Henry.	Leesville	P. C. 15	Farmer and Supt. Lutheran Cemetery	Scotland	1858
Hafeli, John.	Detroit	Lot 41	Gardener	Scotland	1854
Harland, John.	Whitewood	4	Drover and Stock Dealer	Ohio	1842
Keveney, John.	Norris	3	Farmer and Teacher	Michigan	1846
Klusman, F.	Detroit	P. C. 573	Farmer and Gardener	Germany	1846
Kremer, Anthony.	Detroit	21	Milkman	Prussia	1845
Koch, Christian.	Detroit	Lot 57	Farmer	Germany	1845
Kregel, Ferdinand	Detroit	P. C. 182	Carpenter	Michigan	1848
Lowe, Mary Ann.	Detroit	Lot 44	Milk Business	Michigan	1857
Ladensack, C. J.	Detroit	Lot 60	Farmer and Gardener	Germany	1852
Lee, Thomas.	Leesville	P. C. 10	Gardener	England	1842
Methner, Albert.	Norris	9	Farmer	Michigan	1864
Moen					







Conservator's Report  
Bentley Historical Library

Title: Wayne County 1876

Received: Book bound in case-style binding. Cover was three-quarter leather with cloth sides. Joints were broken. Book was cleat sewn by hand. Sewing was sound. Paper was acidic and brittle. Boards were of solid binder's board.

Treatment: Picked book to pieces. Washed pages in water. Decidified. Added new endsheets. Guarded pages and stabbed for thickness. Laminated. Rebound in new cover in scrapbook-style binding. Fastened with sawtooth lockpins.

Materials: Filtered water. Ehlermann's LAL 215 PVA adhesive. Wei T'o decacidification solution. PROMATCO heavy duty endsheet paper. Ademco cerex tissue. Davey "Red Label" binder's board. Pyroxylon-impregnated library buckram. 23K gold. McBee sawtooth lockpins.

Date work completed: September 1991

Signed: J. W. Craven

